"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today and Thursday; west to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,914. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SHUTDOWN EFFECTIVE, SAYS GARFIELD; FREED VESSELS TO MEET GERMAN DRIVE; 24 SHIPS COALED, BUT CITY SUPPLY DROPS

ASKS FREIGHT EMBARGO

Garfield Urges That Some Lines Limit Traffic to Food and Coal.

BUT McADOO OPPOSES IT

Fuel Chief Declares Prime Purposes of His Order Have Been Accomplished.

SHIP TIEUP IS REDUCED

Fewer Than 80 Now Await Coal and Many Have Arrived and Departed During Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announced tonight that as a result of the sacrifices met by the nation in patriotically submitting to a five days' shut down of the industries east of the Mississippi River, the danger of a prolonged interruption in sending a steady supply of ammunition and food to the American overseas forces and the allied nations apparently had been averted.

Reports received tonight showed that fewer than eighty ships remained at Northern Atlantic ports, as compared with 121 a week ago, while many vessels in the meantime had received bunker coal and sailed.

Conditions so far as shipping were concerned were more favorable than almost any time since the United States entered the war, and domestic consumers and public utilities also had been "greatly served," Dr. Garfield stated.

The heavy snowstorms of the last twenty-four hours did not discourage the Fuel Administration, but rather added to the effort put forth.

The reports that ships carrying ammunition and foodstuffs, for which the American overseas forces and the Allies have been calling, had been released in daily increasing numbers were accepted by Fuel Administration officials as sufficient reward for the storm of criticism to which they have been subjected, and all powers at hand were exerted to see that the crisis, they now believe passed, does not again confront the nation.

Anticipated Drive by Germans.

In putting into effect the revolutionary measure shutting down the industries, the Fuel Administration took under consideration, it is understood, reports that the Germans were preparing for a big drive on the western front, as forecast by Secretary Baker. Dr. Garfield and his experts were unwilling to leave themselves in a position where, should a catastrophe occur on the western front because of the lack of ammunition and supplies, it could be stated that the full authority of the Fuel Administration had not been exercised.

Dr. Garfield announced tonight that he had called upon W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, to co-operate to avert a repetition of the transportation tangle, which moved him to shut down industries on so large a scale, by ordering an extension of embargo orders which would refuse all new shipments except coal, food, and a few essential supplies on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Philadelphia & Reading lines.

Dr. Garfield, who has fought from the first for a general and definite railroad embargo program without success, sent to Mr. McAdoo a memorandum in which he said he had noticed in press reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the approval of A. H. Smith, assistant to Mr. McAdoo, had placed a temporary embargo on all shipments except fuel and food. He advocated an indefinite extension of this embargo order, with the additions noted, as the surest means to bring about further progress.

The Garfield request, however, was not granted tonight, and Mr. McAdoo said that it was a matter which must be carefully studied, but would not be granted until he had been convinced that it was necessary.

Smith Predicts Success.

While the weather conditions today were even more discouraging than at any time since the shutdown order went into effect, the official survey by Dr. Garfield and the reports from A. H. Smith in New York were reasonably optimistic. The last word heard from Mr. Smith late today was to the effect that the storm conditions showed no signs of relenting. He added, however that he was fighting on undaunted, and that he would win out.

Dr. Garfield's survey was as follows:

"The five days' industrial curtailment imposed upon the country by the regulation of Fuel Administrator Garfield of Jan. 17 will be closed at midnight tonight. As a result of the patriotic co-operation of American industry, capital, and labor, the way has been cleared for prompt bunkering of the ships which were long tied up at Atlantic ports waiting to carry vitally needed supplies to the American forces abroad and to the nations associated with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

"Reports to the Fuel Administration

Continued on Page Three.

Gain in Coaling of Ships Detained in Port Here, But Coal Arrival Fell Off During Suspension Days

In issuing his industrial suspension order, Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield gave the following purposes to be accomplished by it:

1. Coaling of ships to carry supplies to the Allies.
2. Clearing the railroads of freight congestion.
3. Increasing the supply of coal for ordinary uses.

The results in New York at the close of the five-day industrial suspension, as compared with the situation in the three preceding days, are as follows:

SITUATION BEFORE SUSPENSION ORDER.

	Ships Coaled.	Cars on Roads Above Normal—Eastbound.	Westbound.	Coal at Tidewater, New York. Tons.
Jan. 15	9	62,800	36,425	383,150
Jan. 16	11	66,700	37,045	351,150
Jan. 17	15	67,831	51,004	263,600

SITUATION AFTER SUSPENSION ORDER.

	Ships Coaled.	Cars on Roads Above Normal—Eastbound.	Westbound.	Coal at Tidewater, New York. Tons.
Jan. 18	13	70,038	57,662	316,900
Jan. 19	12	75,815	72,239	291,350
Jan. 20	9	71,044	74,923	293,800
Jan. 21	19	71,268	70,550	217,700
Jan. 22	24	69,026	72,571	293,000

The average arrival of ships at the port is 12 daily. There have been coaled 77 in the last five days, a gain over arrivals of 17 ships. There were 81 waiting for coal yesterday.

The statement of carloads of freight above normal on the Eastern railroads shows that the surplus of eastbound freight stands about where it did before the Garfield order was issued—at between 65,000 and 70,000 cars. Generally speaking, the Garfield order has not benefited the Eastern roads in enabling them to cut down the cars above normal on their lines. The cars above normal is the measure of railroad congestion in a general way.

COAL TERMINALS STILL CONGESTED

Bad Weather Blamed for Failure of the Garfield Order to Show Larger Results.

24 SHIPS GET FUEL HERE

293,000 Tons of Coal at Tidewater, Against 383,150 on Jan. 15.

The eastern part of the United States starts today to find itself after the five-day industrial suspension ordered by Federal Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield. New York, having paid a price of many millions for the benefits promised by Dr. Garfield, finds, according to some officials, that the fuel problem has not been solved. Less than 20,000 tons of coal arrived in the city yesterday—smaller receipts than for any one of the ten days preceding the Garfield edict.

However, according to Joseph E. Parsons, Chairman of the Emergency Coal Committee of the Shipping Board, the bunker coal situation is well in hand, twenty-four steamers having been supplied yesterday with a total of 13,000 tons. He said no essential ship for the Allies was prevented from sailing for lack of fuel.

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee, said last night:

"There is not enough coal on hand to fill the priority orders and cover industry. The distribution of coal at the docks has been frightful. No one can blame anybody. The storm just about killed all of the good the five-day closing order accomplished.

Since the Garfield order has been in effect weather conditions have been bad and have greatly hampered the railroads in handling freight and coal. Yet many business men expressed the opinion yesterday that such an order should not have been issued unless it was assured that it carried such great guarantees of benefits as to overcome any adverse circumstance, such as bad weather conditions. These business men faced the prospect of reopening their business today with no more prospect of getting needed coal than when they closed down last Friday.

County Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley said that there was no improvement in the local fuel situation.

The business men of New York, in their obedience to the order as a patriotic duty, hoped that out of the sacrifice they were called on to make they would not only help the sending of supplies overseas, but that they would get the fuel they needed. Most of them feel disappointed. The Garfield order was supposed to work in a way to get extra coal to tidewater. Dr. Garfield has issued public statements to the effect that coal was rushing to tidewater from the mines. The railroads' statistics show that the receipts of coal have not increased since the order went into effect. The proportion of bituminous coal, used to bunker ships, has increased over the receipts of anthracite coal. Nine-tenths of the coal used in New York is anthracite. The following table shows by cars the receipts of coal at tidewater for the five days preceding the Garfield order and the five days the industrial suspension was in effect:

		Dumped. In B'ges.	In Cars.	Total at Tidewater.
Jan. 13	Ant.	895	2,501	7,126
	Bit.	676	826	1,190
Jan. 14	Ant.	827	900	3,128
	Bit.	269	564	1,055
Jan. 15	Ant.	919	839	6,122
	Bit.	629	639	1,466
Jan. 16	Ant.	839	703	2,904
	Bit.	311	381	1,755
Jan. 17	Ant.	808	719	1,550
	Bit.	690	227	1,071
Jan. 18	Ant.	960	710	2,388
	Bit.	696	227	1,359
Jan. 19	Ant.	862	605	2,206
	Bit.	697	199	1,407
Jan. 20	Ant.	850	653	2,019
	Bit.	352	153	1,409
Jan. 21	Ant.	638	243	2,113
	Bit.	404	267	1,548
Jan. 22	Ant.	764	412	1,973
	Bit.	724	248	1,509

These figures show that the coal has not been arriving at New York tidewater

Continued on Page Three.

CURB ON INDUSTRY MAY BE CONTINUED

Under Garfield Order "Non-Essentials" Must Stand Aside.

RULING MAY BE REPEATED

Editor of Coal Age Predicts This After Conference with the Fuel Administrator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Attention was called to the fact today that the order issued by Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, shutting down industries for five days and on the nine subsequent Mondays, supplies a definite program for the continued curtailment of the output of so-called non-essential industries.

Section 1 of the order, passed over as of lesser importance, in the general amazement at the revolutionary scope of other provisions, provides that preference in the shipment of coal shall be given to a restricted class of consumers, and this section remains effective, not for five days only, but until the Fuel Administrator shall otherwise direct.

Exemption lists for the more essential war industries were provided by the War and Navy Departments so that they might escape the full force of the general "shutdown" order. Shipments of coal after midnight, therefore, will go first to the consumers mentioned in Section 1 of the general order, and then to the industries on the War and Navy Department list, and to meet the requirements of the shipping and airplane programs. Other industries, after they have used coal now in their bins, must depend upon whatever surplus is found. Section 1 of the general order, which brings this solution of the problem of how the less essential industries shall be supplied, reads:

Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator, all persons selling fuel in what ever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes, (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States,) manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county, or State Governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applies in filling any other contracts or orders.

Garfield Order May Be Repeated.

Dr. Garfield's five days' closing order which ended last night, is going to be but the first of a series of such orders, according to Floyd W. Parsons, editor of The Coal Age, who returned yesterday from Washington, where he had a conference with the Fuel Administrator.

"From the conversation I had with Dr. Garfield," said Mr. Parsons, "we may expect that the present closing order is but the first of such rulings. It would not surprise me either if the next order included the discontinuance of all passenger trains for a specified period."

"I was one of the most outspoken of the critics of the Fuel Administrator when his order first came out closing up industry," said Mr. Parsons. "And so when the first chance came I, went to Washington to see Dr. Garfield myself and find out if I could learn any reasons he might have for stopping manu-

Continued on Page Three.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.; finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

New Food Restriction Ordered in Britain; Two Meatless Days in Public Eating Places

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, has taken drastic measures to deal with the meat shortage. An official order was issued today applying to all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and public places, to begin forthwith. It specifies two meatless days weekly—Tuesdays and Fridays in the London district, and Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of the kingdom.

Between the hours of 5 and 10:30 o'clock in the morning no meat, poultry, or game may be consumed on any day, and no milk may be consumed as a beverage except by children under ten years of age.

A guest must provide his own sugar for sweetening beverages except that residents of hotels, clubs, and boarding houses may be supplied with not exceeding six ounces of sugar weekly for this purpose, if they do not possess ordinary sugar rations.

The order gives a table indicating minutely, even to fractions, the quantities of meat, sugar, bread, flour, butter, or other fats allowed each guest for each meal, for the guidance of hotel and restaurant proprietors in their weekly dietary. Of fats, only 1¼ ounces may be allowed each guest daily, of which not exceeding one-half may consist of butter and margarine.

The weekly allowance for each guest is: Meat, 30 ounces; bread, 4 pounds; flour, 14 ounces; sugar for cooking, 2 ounces; butter or fats, 8¾ ounces.

In weighing, 2½ ounces of poultry or game are reckoned the same as 1 ounce of meat. Four ounces of bread are reckoned as 3 ounces of flour.

Public eating places, which do not serve meals exceeding 14 pence in price, exclusive of beverages, are exempted from observing meatless days.

Austrian Peace Clamor Grows Fast as Strike Spreads Over Empire

People Are United in Demanding End of War, Says Vienna Neue Freie Presse—Germany Denounced Violently in Uncensored Press Comment.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—News from Austria this morning is scarce, but what has come to hand shows that the strike not only continues, but by this time has spread practically all over the country.

The same thing is most likely happening in Hungary, for he Vienna Neue Freie Presse of Jan. 18, since which time no issue of the paper has appeared, reported that the strike there was initiated by thirty-one popular demonstrations; that electric trams and city railways were not running, and that work was stopped in nearly all the industries.

In Austria, where the strikers appear to maintain perfect discipline, the strike has spread beyond the dimensions laid down by the Socialist Executive Committee. This body advised the workers on newspapers and tramways not to cease work, but they did so.

A traveler who arrived here from Vienna recently tells me that the desire for peace in Austria is noticeable in all sections of the population. It is quite a common thing to hear people say: "We hear a lot about a German peace, but what about an Austrian peace?" He adds:

"I have been in Austria four months. During that time I never spoke to a single person who did not ridicule the idea of Austria going on fighting for Alsace-Lorraine, for the German annexation of Belgium, and for various items of the German jingoes' program. Such things as colonies and freedom of the seas simply don't enter the people's minds. They want an Austrian peace, regardless of Germany or any other factor, and they want it at practically any price.

Austria Now "Self-Centred."

"'What will Germany do in case you make your own peace?' I often asked the people. The invariable reply was: 'Let Germany do what she likes. Things cannot be any worse than they are.'

"In my opinion, all the great factors in peace conditions, set forth mainly with an eye to Germany, have long ceased to have any application in the case of Austria. She has become absolutely self-centred, and one cannot wonder at that after what she has gone through.

"As for the right of self-determination, that is the great problem in Austria, and also in any dealings with Austria. The overwhelming mass of the people whole-heartedly support it. So the position becomes simply this, to my mind: Germany has been offered peace and doesn't want it. Austria wants peace. Will she be offered it? I can assure you that a tremendous percentage of the people of the country hope so."

Bold Talk of Socialist Organ.

I received this morning a copy of Friday's Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, the last issue before the strike put an end to the publication of Vienna journals. Its leading article is perhaps the most extraordinary utterance which has appeared in any Socialist paper of the Central Empires since the war began.

"Like an asp," it declares, "a frightful feeling of powerlessness has been lying upon us for three and a half years. We were threatened with war and we could not avoid it. The Stuergk régime set up absolutism, which confiscated all the popular rights and tore to pieces the whole legal organization of the State. We bore it with gnashing teeth.

"The war has been spun out from month to month. Hopes of peace always ended in deception. War aims were set forth and peace conditions formulated without the people who bore the war's burdens and sacrifices being consulted. They were powerless, but now that is changed.

"The patience of the tortured masses is finally at an end. They simply have not been able to endure any longer the role of standing still while their fate and their future, were being fixed. Spontaneously, like some natural force which no one needed to call into activity, and mightily, like some natural force which no one can stem, a strike has taken place.

"At last all those understand who never grasped it before—and we hope the Government above all will understand—that the will of the working classes is a power in the State which the State cannot despise without endangering itself.

"Not for any class interests have the workers begun the fight. What they wish is in reality the desire of the wildest circles of the people, of millions of humble citizens and peasants, of the official and professional classes as much as of the workers. The whole people with the exception of a few greedy war profiteers demands peace, and yet it is the orkers who alone have translated this former powerless wish, this mighty longing, into a definite act with a definite aim.

"What yesterday was a useless wish is today by the action of the workers transformed into a political force and this battle, begun for the common interests of the whole people, will also serve the special class interests of the workers, for it shows that the working classes are the vanguard of the people when the people war for freedom, bread, and liberty.

"We will win this time. The Austrian workers have in these days shown not only their old keenness and their old spirit of sacrifice, but also their old prudence and their treasured discipline. We have need of all those things, for only with that union of qualities can we remain victors in the fight."

Be it noted that in Austria the censorship has been more severe than anywhere else, yet not a single line of the article was deleted by the censor.

Facts Held Back From Germans.

It is noteworthy that Germany is being kept in almost complete darkness regarding the real state of affairs in Austria. Immediately after the recent violent attacks on the censorship in Prussia, perhaps it is appropriately Prussian that the censorial authority should be busier than ever.

For example, yesterday morning's edition of such an important paper as the Cologne Gazette did not contain so much as a single line about the Austrian situation and the Cologne Volkszeitung was similarly silent. Yesterday's midday edition of the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, apart from a small paragraph giving a report of Premier von Seydler's resignation, did not print any news whatever from Austria.

"Stumbling in the Dark" is the heading of an article in the Munich Post. After having protested the way in which the German people and their Parliament are being ignored in hours big with fate, a state of affairs which has become unbearable," that journal loudly complains about the scarcity of news regarding important events and the way in which information is twisted in order to mislead the public, particularly about Brest-Litovsk and Austria. It calls for an immediate summoning of the Reichstag, for "the German people will not go on stumbling in the dark any longer."

The fears of the German ruling caste can be easily imagined and understood. Success of the Austrian masses, longing for and determined to have peace, against the classes with their ancient and deeply rooted desire for conquest, would have in Germany an effect which it is difficult to gauge or limit.

Every hour adds to Hertling's difficulties and increases the importance of his coming speech. He will need all the cunning which won him in Bavaria the nickname of the "Old Fox" in order to deal with the situation.

The only German paper at hand this morning which deals with the situation in Austria (with regard to food and political conditions and not in the light of the last few days' events) is the Weser Zeitung.

"When the flour ration for the ordinary consumer," it says, "has been reduced by half, when meat prices, owing to the absence of proper organization, continually mount, when the potato ration is considerably lower than in Germany, then the broad masses of the Austrian people must be on the furthest verge of need."

The Weser Zeitung says that it is necessary to understand the cry of the people and the idea prevalent in Austria that peace will solve all the difficulties in order to appreciate Czernin's standpoint. The paper says that the Germans must not overlook the fact that this is a coalition war and that Austria's interests must count in the peace agreement, not only as seen through the spectacles of German wishes. This is asserted to be the line for the German press and German policy.

The paper then admonishes the German press for lack of consideration of Austria and in some cases ignoring Austria's very existence. The reason for the conciliatory tone of this article is difficult to explain, as the Weser Zeitung is distinctly an annexationist paper.

Attacks on Berlin War Policy.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.—Nearly all the Austrian democratic papers are loud in condemnation of Germany's war policy, and it is clear that Austria is thoroughly tired of working "for the King of Prussia."

In short, the Dual Monarchy—for Hungary's voice is with that of the Austrian people—sees only disaster in the prolongation of the war. The idea of sending Austrian and Hungarian soldiers to fight on the western front is roundly condemned everywhere, and no more talk of it is now heard in responsible quarters.

Late Berlin papers, with one exception,

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. Extra Mat. Tom'w. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

"CHEER UP!—Pretty soon the Garfield Fuel-less Days will be——" See top of page 4.—Advt.

SENATE READY FOR WAR CABINET FIGHT; CHAMBERLAIN WILL ANSWER WILSON; ROOSEVELT IN CAPITAL TO JOIN FRAY

President Tells Leaders Our Overseas Army Next June Will Be Twice the Size Planned

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Administration leaders conferred today at the Capitol and planned to fight the Chamberlain bills and answer attacks on the Government's conduct of the war.

When the Democratic Senators saw the President last night, it is understood that he told them that he believed the country would support him in his opposition to legislation which would abandon a machine carefully developed since the war began in favor of a new and untried organization, taking over many of his own constitutional powers under the proposed War Cabinet bill.

The President advised his visitors that under the present organization the war record of the Government had been one of great accomplishments and would result in placing abroad by next June twice the number of Americans originally planned. Mistakes in such a gigantic task, he suggested, were to be expected.

AMASS EVIDENCE ON ARMY SHORTAGE

Chamberlain and Supporters Prepare Report to Back War Cabinet Plan.

SOME CAMPS STILL LACKING

Ordnance Bureau Will Abandon Secrecy—Began Reorganization Last May.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—To meet the arguments of the Administration spokesmen in the coming Senate fight over the War Cabinet and Director of Munition bills, Senator Chamberlain and his supporters are preparing to elaborate on the defficiencies and delays in providing army supplies and equipment disclosed in the committee's war inquiry.

The record of the investigation to date was hastily completed today to be furnished to Senators in readiness for Thursday's debate. Late in the day Senator Chamberlain included in the record a statement furnished by the War Department showing shortages of equipment of National Guard and National Army cantonments on Jan. 1. On that date the overcoat shortage was ended in all camps and the principal deficiencies in most of the camps were of minor clothing items, but Camp Lee, Virginia, showed a large shortage of woolen coats; Camp Funston, Kansas, 50 per cent. in blankets, and Camp Sevier, South Carolina, reported shortages of 65 and 60 per cent., respectively, in woolen breeches and coats.

Secretary Baker submitted with his report letters retracting certain statements made to the committee some time ago regarding sufficiency of clothing at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Prompted by President Wilson's statement last night, the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has embarked upon a new publicity policy. While no official statement was available, it was indicated that wherever military necessity did not demand suppression of facts and figures, full information as to what the bureau was doing or had done would be given to the press.

In connection with the new policy it was disclosed that reorganization of the Ordnance Bureau began early in May, 1917, less than a month after the declaration of a state of war. A rough draft of the reorganizations referred to by President Wilson in his statement, so far as that bureau is concerned at least, was drawn up in May and had the approval of the President himself before it was undertaken.

A caucus of House Republicans is planned tomorrow night to discuss indorsing war reorganization legislation. Republican Senators said today they might caucus also soon on the subject.

PENROSE SEES A HALT IN BLANKET AUTHORITY

Suggests, Now That President Has Raised Issue, Congress Will Hold Up Extraordinary Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Penrose asserted today that President Wilson had raised the direct issue between Congress and the country as to whether the War Department should be strengthened to win the war. In the course of an interview he suggested that Congress would be slow in granting any further blanket authority to the President and raised the question whether the parliamentary system of Government was not more responsive to the people.

"Many are disposed to question the strange doctrine that has grown up," he said, "that we have a personal Government in the United States. Mr. Wilson is represented personally, and not the American Goverhment of the people, by those he appoints for duty at home and abroad.

"It is every year becoming more difficult to hold on to the guarantees which we have, but there has been admittedly too much of a tendency to go along with the thought that Mr. Wilson, or any one else who may be President, is the whole Government. Such is not the fact, of course. The Senate and the House are integral parts of the Government just as much as the President. Frequently their functions are more important than his. Clearly, he ought to confer and co-operate with both branches of the legislative end of government and, through Congress, take the American public as far as possible into his confidence.

"From now on it is not likely that appropriations will be granted without careful supervision, and that propositions looking toward the grant of extraordinary powers over commerce and industry are not likely to go unchallenged."

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. Pop. Mat. Today. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT SEES CAPITAL LEADERS

"In Washington to Help Every Man Who Desires to Speed Up War Work," He Says.

IGNORES STONE'S ATTACK

Prominent Republicans Consult Him—May Make Statement Later in the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Colonel Roosevelt came to Washington today for a four days' stay with his son-in-law and daughter, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and, from all appearances and reports, it will be one of the busiest periods in the former President's strenuous life.

Nothing that was said by the Colonel indicated that he had mapped out any program having a political slant, and while it was plain that he did not come here merely for the pleasure of a visit it was gathered that it will take him a day or two before he would get his bearings sufficiently to enable him to ascertain the war situation and whether he ca nbe of use in bringing about speed in war preparation.

The primary reason for Colonel Roosevelt's coming at this time was a suggestion made to him by Senator Smoot of Utah and Representative Madden of Illinois, both prominent in Republican councils at the Capitol, who saw him recently in New York. But judged by what Colonel Roosevelt told callers today politics was not the motive for his appearance here at this time. What that motive was the Colonel explained in the only statement that he authorized.

Colonel's Brief Statement.

"I am here," he said in this statement, "to help every man who sincerely desires to speed up and make effective our preparation in this war. I shall stand by the efficient and against the inefficient man. No man is really and intelligently loyal to this country who does not take this attitude."

In order to get a line on how the speeding-up process might best be effected, Colonel Roosevelt saw many people, most of them old friends prominent in public life. Among them was Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and one of the Democratic leaders of the Senate, who was attacked by President Wilson in a public statement last night.

Mr. Chamberlain saw Colonel Roosevelt for about a minute this afternoon, but at the Colonel's request returned later in the day for a longer talk. What they had to say to each other was not divulged.

Apropos of Senator Chamberlain's call at the Longworth home newspaper men sought to get Colonel Roosevelt to comment on President Wilson's attack on the Senator. But the Colonel would not.

Nor would Colonel Roosevelt reply to the attack made upon him by Senator Stone in a set speech yesterday. To those who mentioned Mr. Stone's attack the Colonel answered in a whimsical way. He gave the impression that what Mr. Stone had said was no cause for worry.

Some of those who talked with the former President carried away the idea that he thought it amusing that he had been accused of being an aid to the Kaiser by a man who, in the Colonel's opinion, had done everything to help Germany before the United States entered the war and since then had done everything that would help America to be inefficient in the war.

Although Colonel Roosevelt was extremely reticent in commenting on the manner in which the Administration had carried on its military preparations, the impression prevailed in Washington tonight that in his conferences today he obtained a considerable amount of information indicating that there was more to learn on this score than had been brought out in the testimony before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Whether he would have any comment to make on the subject before he leaves Washington was not disclosed. He is to make a speech at the National Press Club on Thursday, and it is probable that if he decides to add to his criticisms he will do so then. According to another report he may make a statement later in the week.

In some quarters great significance was attached to a story that the Colonel was to make a speech in St. Louis on the eve of the meeting of the Republican National Committee there on Feb. 12.

Continued on Page Two.

DEFEAT OF BILL PREDICTED

Measure for Munitions Director Also May Be Beaten.

LID OFF ON CRITICISM NOW

Republicans, Roused by Stone Charges, to be Outspoken in War Debates.

ARMY INQUIRY TO PROCEED

Military Affairs Committee Will Hear Surgeon General Gorgas on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—As an outcome of the aggressive attitude taken by President Wilson against the bills for a Munitions Director and a War Cabinet, those two measures were regarded by Senate leaders today as practically stifled. Only by a virtually solid Republican vote, aligned with Democratic Senators who are willing to defy the Administration, can the two bills be put through the Senate, according to a rather general view.

No Senate leader today felt like predicting that the measures could be passed in face of the opposition of the President. Forty-eight votes are required to pass a measure, with the existing membership of 53 Democrats and 42 Republicans. Not all of the Republicans, it was believed, would support the measures. The bulk of Democrats, leaders figured, would align themselves with the President.

Undaunted by the attack made on him by President Wilson, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said today that he would press the fight to pass the two bills. He had made no attempt to count votes, he said, and did not know if he would win. The conflict will begin Thursday, when the Senate reassembles. At that time Senator Chamberlain will move to have both measures referred to a committee, and on the votes taken on that motion the fate of the bills will depend.

Chamberlain to Answer Wilson.

Senator Chamberlain also expects then to reply to the statement issued by President Wilson last night criticising him for his New York speech, in which the Senator said the military establishment had "broken down."

In his fight on Thursday, Senator Chamberlain can count on Messrs. Hitchcock of Nebraska and McKellar of Tennessee, both Democrats, for support among the members of the Military Affairs Committee. Senator Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, is regarded as likely to vote for the bills. Senator Kirby of Arkansas, another Democratic member of the Military Committee, announced on the floor of the Senate yesterday that he was opposed to the War Cabinet bill, but in favor of the bill to create a Director of Munitions. The other Democratic members of the committee—Senators Fletcher of Florida, Thomas of Colorado, Sheppard of Texas, and Beckham of Kentucky—will stand by the President.

The Republican members of the Military Affairs Committee—Senators Warren, Weeks, Wadsworth, Sutherland, New, and Frelinghuysen—are expected to vote for the measure. Nearly all of them participated in the conferences, at which the bills were drafted. The Republican Senators insist, however, that their advocacy is in no sense partisan. They point to the fact that the bills drafted by Senator Chamberlain were based on revelations of military unpreparedness before the Senate committee.

President's Influence Felt.

More than one Republican leader today said that the outspoken opposition of the President undoubtedly would turn votes away on the Republican side that otherwise would be cast for the bills. The fact that the President had shown that he was not in sympathy with them, they said, might argue against the utility of passing them. Without co-operation on the part of the Executive, they contended, a Director of Munitions or a War Cabinet would be of little avail.

It was also pointed out by the Senate leaders that while the two bills might be put through by a heavy Republican vote, backed up by Democrats, the President still would have the veto power, and no one could see any prospect of passing the measures over the veto. So the only point in passing the bills, it was argued, would be to indicate sentiment in favor of them to the country.

So far as the attitude of the Senate could be ascertained, somewhere near forty-five votes could be mustered for the two bills. Whether that would be enough to pass them would depend on the attendance.

Senator Chamberlain, although feeling the sting of President Wilson's criticism, did not reply today. He thought Mr. Wilson had accused him unjustly of basing his advocacy of the bills upon "opposition to the Administration's whole

policy, rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice," but he preferred, he said, not to enter into any quarrel with the President.

Avows Loyalty to President.

The Senator pointed to his advocacy of Administration measures—his work for the selective draft law and the Food bill, especially—as evidence that he had loyally stood by the President's war measures. He had charge of both of these Administration measures when they were before the Senate.

"My speech in New York on Saturday, as I explained yesterday, was directed entirely at the war establishment in this country," said Senator Chamberlain. "Although it has been interpreted by the President as a criticism of the entire Administration, I have pointed out that no idea of the kind was in my mind.

"I would like to impress the fact that what I said was based upon the disclosures of inefficiency before the Senate Military Committee. I heard all the evidence that came before the committee and feel justified in saying that inefficiency was shown, and that a change was necessary.

"It is the right and duty of Congress to make an investigation of the kind that has gone on, and I believe it has already been productive of good results. It is now for the Senate to say if the two measures I have offered, based on the investigation, are to be passed. I advocate them as measures to aid the Government. That is my whole motive, and I hope the people of the country will understand my position in the matter.

"To my mind, there is only one thing for an American to do at this time, and that is to help his country to win the war. I am actuated by that impulse."

Although the President indicated in his statement of last night that he had not been consulted about the two bills and had learned of them "only at second hand," it was stated today that Senator Chamberlain had conferred with Mr. Wilson as to the necessity for having a Department of Munitions some time after the Military Affairs Committee went into its investigation. At that time the President, it was stated, made no comment to the Senator.

Asked Baker About Plan.

When Secretary of War Baker was on the witness stand before the committee last week he was informed by Senator Chamberlain that the committee favored a war cabinet. Mr. Baker expressed the opinion that it was unnecessary. He was also asked if President Wilson had been correctly quoted in a newspaper as not favoring the scheme. He replied that he did not know.

Military Committee members moreover declared today that Senator Chamberlain and Hitchcock advised the President last week of the proposed legislation and that the President had written a letter stating his opposition. They pointed out also that a copy of the war cabinet bill was left Saturday by Senator Hitchcock with Secretary Baker.

As one outcome of the developments of the last week, culminating in the stormy debate in the Senate over Mr. Stone's denunciation of the Republican members as playing partisanship politics, Senators expressed the opinion today that a freer discussion of war policies was likely to obtain in the Senate from now on. While Republicans and Independent Democrats have refrained from indulging in any criticism of the Administration program, they were likely in the future, it was said, to feel privileged to discuss facts frankly.

One Republican leader said that the country was disposed to know what was going on in the conduct of the war, and that this sentiment undoubtedly would be reflected in coming debates in both houses. The Republican leaders, it was asserted, would do nothing to embarrass the Administration, for they intended loyally to support the President.

That the Senate Military Affairs Committee intends to pursue its investigation into war affairs regardless of the suggestion of the President that it has not been helpful was evidenced today when Mr. Chamberlain announced that Surgeon General Gorgas of the army would appear before the committee next Saturday to tell of sanitary conditions in the camps. General Gorgas recently criticised camp conditions, and the committee wants to hear what he has to say.

DEMANDS A WAR CABINET.

Defense Society Pledges Its Support to Chamberlain.

That the American Defense Society would stand firmly behind Senator Chamberlain in his fight for a coalition war cabinet was stated yesterday by Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who affirmed that the society had telegraphed Senator Chamberlain pledging support. The telegram to Senator Chamberlain read in part:

"The American Defense Society desires to express to you its cordial approval of your patriotic action in placing the interests of your country above all political considerations by fearlessly pointing the way to a remedy of the defects in our war machinery, and it regrets that the President has been misled into making an attack upon you through a failure to appreciate both the seriousness of the situation and the honorable motives of those who would improve the efficiency of the conduct of the war."

The society has also wired all Senators, urging them to support the appeal for a War Cabinet.

In a statement Mr. Hurd summed up what he characterized as "grave shortcomings in the Administration" and asserted that four plain principles should be adopted in Washington:

First—The friendly attitude toward pacifists and pro-Germans should change. The War Department is headed by a professed pacifist, who has put other pacifists and pro-Germans in important positions in the department.

Second—The unfriendly and distrustful attitude toward business men should be changed. The country is sick of theorists, of all kinds of men, except business men, to run its business affairs.

Third—The attitude of laudation should be changed. When the Secretary of War issued a statement praising his own department and glossing over the shortcomings therein his public usefulness ceased.

Fourth—The attitude of concealment of facts from the public should cease. It is childish to suppose that the highly efficient German spy system with its tens of thousands of agents in this country and its daily communication with Germany, is not fully advised of every step taken. The disadvantage is that it prevents the American people from getting behind the war with their whole enthusiasm.

"Senator Chamberlain says the military machine has broken down and that there is inefficiency in every department," Mr. Hurd says. "The President says this statement is a distortion of the truth. Public opinion will be with the Senator."

URGES EXPERT TAX BOARD.

Dr. Joseph J. Klein Addresses Accountants and Bookkeepers.

Dr. Joseph J. Klein, a certified public accountant, college lecturer, and author on accountancy, unraveled some of the perplexities of the excess profits tax before a crowded meeting of the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers in a hall in the Hotel Imperial last night. To Dr. Klein, who has been consulted frequently by the administrators of the law both here and in Washington, the audience, itself made up of experts, propounded a volley of questions covering many phases of the intricate provisions of the law, and the speaker soon had several large blackboards covered with figures explaining various typical examples covering numerous suppositions.

The principal constructive recommendation made by Dr. Klein was that in taxation matters, as well as in the tariff, initiation must be taken from the hands of Congress and placed in charge of an expert board capable of taking into consideration the needs of the country based on a properly established budget system and the ability of the taxpayers to meet the legitimate requirements of the nation both in peace and war. He asserted that the present income taxes were almost ideal, but that the excess profits tax "can not be whole-heartedly approved."

Ellis O. Johnson, general counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, came to New York yesterday to confer with the local collectors regarding some of the problems connected with the collection of income taxes. Mr. Johnson addressed the employes in Collector Edwards's office and told them that the Government angle in the collection of the revenue was not the only one. The counsel said the taxpayer must be considered in all his rights, and that it should be made plain that fair and honest dealing was all the Government sought in collecting the taxes.

NEW YORK HARBOR RATES ARE UPHELD

Commerce Board Decides Reduction Would Give Philadelphia Undue Advantage.

GREATER FACILITIES URGED

Situation Condemned as a Serious Indictment of Prevailing Conditions at the Port.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINTON, Jan. 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission handed down a decision today in the New York Harbor case, involving commodity rates for Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, and all northern New Jersey points. The commission refuses to disturb the present structure of class and commodity rates, taking the ground that it is not unreasonable, not discriminatory, and that the differential between Philadelphia and Manhattan of 2 cents is so low that any reduction of the present New York Harbor rates would give Philadelphia an undue advantage.

The case was brought by what is called the Committee on Ways and Means to prosecute the case of alleged railroad rate and service discrimination at the Port of New York against the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and all roads entering the New York Harbor terminals. The questions embraced in the contention and the consequences locally throughout a wide region, extending practically as far north as Albany, drew into the case a large number of attorneys. Nearly every town in the territory concerned was represented.

The evidence was taken by an examiner and the Interstate Commerce Commission makes its decision in the form of a report based on his report. It is pointed out by the commission that harbor facilities at New York are by no means ideal, and that they should be radically improved in the interest of the population to be reached and the commerce to be accommodated by transportation arrangements. The situation constitutes, in the opinion of the commission, a "serious indictment of the prevailing conditions at the Port of New York."

All the terminals of the trunk lines are on the Jersey shore, it is urged, while the ocean steamship piers are either on Manhattan Island or at South Brooklyn, distant from one to four miles from the rail terminals. Not a single steamship pier, it is pointed out, on Manhattan Island has a railroad track on it connected to a trunk line railroad or even to a switching railroad by which the trunk lines might be reached.

On the Jersey shore, with a few exceptions, there are no accommodations for large vessels. In the absence of freight bridges or tunnels connecting the Jersey shore with Manhattan the necessity arises for lighterage and floatage, which constitutes the ground of complaint from the Northern Jersey towns. They have urged that they should have a lower rate of freight compared with the New York rate, which involves the greater expense of lighterage and floatage.

The commission admits that the situation is anamalous and that no other city in the country has such a difficult and expensive system of terminal transportation. The Committee on Ways and Means asked that the rates to the Northern Jersey towns be made lower by the cost of the lighterage at New York, and later it was submitted that the spread between North Jersey rates and those to New York might be limited to 2 cents. The commission holds that the idea of the commercial unit of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and all harbor terminal points should be adhered to as reasonable, and that to grant a lower rate to the Jersey towns would be an injustice to New York.

PREDICTS CLOSER SCRUTINY

Harding Deplores Attack by Stone and Criticism of Chamberlain.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Senator Warren G. Harding referred to Senator Stone's political speech yesterday in a statement given out here today at a meeting of the Republican State Central and Advisory Committees.

"About Senator Stone?" he said. "His is worse than a tactical blunder. He opposed armed shipping legislation and was hardly in position to raise a question of opposition. From a patriotic viewpoint I think he has made a sorry mistake. From a partisan viewpoint, I welcome the assault. He has uttered his alleged indictment. Nobody can deny the Republicans a defense. Up to Monday Republicans in the Senate, indeed in both branches, had submerged partisan views and surrendered well-cherished ideals of legislation to support the Administration in order to fully support the nation.

"The violent partisan attack rends that unity which has made possible everything the President has asked. It will not be so from this time on. I can speak only for myself, but I believe Republicans will hereafter support all war measures necessary, but will question further extraordinary and unprecedented grants of power. There will be criticism, not partisan, but patriotic. Inefficiency and incapacity will be pointed out and correction sought. No public official will dwell in sanctity hereafter because he is a part of the Administration. Country first! Win the war! Save the Republic! Republicans will consecrate themselves to such a public service, and criticize, oppose or support as their patriotic convictions impel.

"The split between Senator Chamberlain and the President? Well, Senator Chamberlain has been the stalwart spokesman of the Administration, with which he had been in political and patriotic sympathy. He commands highest esteem on both sides of the Senate. If I were bearing a heavy load of responsibility I should want his cordial support. He is a patriot and an able Senator, and is strong to swing rather than to weaken efforts to offense and defense.

"Clearly we have had the way open to reveal our weaknesses. Let us hope the revelation will eliminate them and make us irresistibly strong."

ROOSEVELT SEES CAPITAL LEADERS

Continued from Page One.

His presence here today while a subcommittee of the Republican National Committee was in session making preparations for the St. Louis meeting was cited as another reason for attaching political significance to his present attitude, the inference being that he was making preparations to get the Republican Presidential nomination in 1920.

It was explained, however, by those familiar with the matter that, while Colonel Roosevelt had been invited to speak in St. Louis, the invitation had been canceled for the stated reason that the committee in charge could not find a hall large enough to accommodate the crowd that would be likely to attend.

In this connection it was stated emphatically by those who understood Colonel Roosevelt's purpose in coming to Washington that he would not discuss politics. He declined to answer any questions from newspaper men on political subjects.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth gave a dinner tonight in his father-in-law's honor, at which some of the Colonel's old friends were present. No list of the guests was given out. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who ran for Vice President on the Progressive ticket with Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, had luncheon with the Colonel today.

Among those Colonel Roosevelt saw or arranged to see today were Senators Wadsworth of New York, Hale of Maine, and Curtis of Kansas, and Representatives Lenroot of Wisconsin, Baer of North Dakota, Madden of Illinois, Kahn of California, and Gallivan of Massachusetts.

SAYS CONGRESS DELAY COST NATION 18 SHIPS

Denman Declares Holdup of Commandeering Act Allowed New Vessels to Get Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—William Denman of San Francisco, who retired from the Chairmanship of the Shipping Board as a result of his controversy with General Goethals, testifying today before the Senate Commerce Committee, blamed Congress for delay last Summer that caused the Government to lose eighteen transatlantic ships badly needed for American cargoes. The witness spoke of "two Senators who had obstructed legislation" to commandeer ships, and said Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was one. The other, he intimated, was Senator Weeks of Massachusetts.

Mr. Denman declared the eighteen ships were lost "over his protest." They had belonged to Great Britain, and, if Congress had acted sooner, he said, the Shipping Board could have prevented their getting away from the American registry. The ships aggregated 170,000 tons.

"In April we urged that Congress give us power to commandeer all ships being built in American ports," said Mr. Denman. "But Congress did not pass the law until June 15. The President signed it on July 11. In the meantime the eighteen ships were taken over by British and other owners.

"Last August the senior Senator from Massachusetts assailed the Shipping Board for letting the ships get away. The fact is that he was responsible—he and another Senator—for the very thing they accused us of."

Mr. Denman read a confidential report made by the Shipping Board on May 5 last to the Senate, urging the passage of the commandeering act.

Mr. Denman explained that he had always favored steel ships as preferable to wooden ships, but that the Shipping Board had decided on the latter so as to get tonnage of any description as quickly as possible.

The press of the country overplayed the wooden ship program," said Mr. Denman. "The impression that we were building only wooden ships did more harm to the shipbuilding program than did anything else."

NEW PERIL FOR U-BOATS.

American Navy Experts Perfect a Shell That Will Not Ricochet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The "non-ricochet" shell, a missile as deadly as the depth charge, is the newest device perfected by the navy ordnance experts for use against German submarines.

The new shell dives when it strikes the surface of the water instead of bounding, as do the ordinary missiles used in either naval or coast defense artillery. In addition, through the use of a new fuse, the charge can be made to explode on contact with a solid surface under the water or at a predetermined depth.

The value of the latest anti-submarine weapon lies in the fact that shots which fall slightly short will be of as much effect as those which register direct hits. Pursuing its course beneath the water, the shell will explode against the side of the submarged submarine. Similarly, when these shells are aimed at a periscope or a submarine headed bow-on, there is a material increase in the chances that an overshot will take effect somewhere along the hull.

The Navy Department has forbidden the publication of details of the invention, but it is known that the British and French Admiralties also have adopted it.

AID TO GOETHALS CHOSEN.

Joseph Lilly to Supervise Shipping of Army Supplies Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Joseph Lilly of Norton, Lilly & Co., a New York shipping firm, it was said here today, had accepted a place as aid to Major Gen. Goethals, in charge of the Army Quartermaster Corps, to take charge of shipping army supplies at New York.

It is understood in New York that Joseph Lilly will have his headquarters at Washington. He will be practically chief of embarkation.

Irving T. Bush, Director of Harbor and Terminal Facilities here, said yesterday that his powers had been extended as representative here of Mr. Lilly.

It was stated at the offices of the War Trade Board that a director of shipping and a director of railroads for the Quartermaster's Department were to be appointed by General Goethals and that these would have representatives in every large port in the United States.

THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS TO REMAIN

Railroad Administration Does Not Favor Taking Off Fast Service to Aid Freight.

STORM HALTS MOVEMENTS

Terminal Congestion Lessened by Non-Arrival of Cars and Clean-up Week Efforts.

A proposal to abandon all through passenger service for a week to enable the railroads to better the freight congestion situation met wtih no favor yesterday from A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads. Mr. Smith's position, which is believed to be the same as that of W. G. McAdoo, was outlined in a telegram to Mayor Cornell Schriver of Toledo, who suggested that passenger trains be taken off. Mr. Smith sent this message:

Telegram received. Railroads in your territory have instructions to give way with passenger trains if they interfere with necessary freight movement. Have called their attention to situation and will follow matter up vigorously and try to get coal to you.

Mr. Smith then sent this telegram to the operating heads of the Pennsylvania, the Toledo & Ohio Central, the Hocking Valley, and the Baltimore & Ohio, the roads serving Toledo:

Mayor of Toledo telegraphs coal situation that territory very serious. Families unable to get coal, complaints by hundreds and general opinion in Toledo that number of passenger trains should be decreased on coal-carrying roads and right of way given to coal-carrying equipment. Relief is necessary at once and Mayor assures me co-operation will be given in any direction suggested. Please wire me situation on your road. Instructions of Dec. 31 provided for taking off passenger trains interfering with necessary freight operation.

Mr. Smith said that the cancellation of passenger service was a serious matter; that the mails had to be moved and express carried.

Snow Again Halts Freight.

The snow in New York yesterday interfered generally with movements in the district. Reports to Mr. Smith from all of the Eastern lines showed freight movement in the entire territory improving, although slowly. The report for New York said that snow and ice were bad, and interfering with harbor movement. Many men quit work because of the snow.

Reports from Chicago said that the yards were gradually being cleared of snow, and that switching lines were getting into better shape, but were not fully recovered from the blizzard of ten days ago. Meats, livestock, and perishables were reported as moving freely eastward. The coal receipts were placed at 20 per cent. below normal. Pittsburgh reported a reduction in accumulation of eastbound freight, with movement still slow on account of cold weather.

The reports said that in the preceding twenty-four hours temperatures had ranged from twenty below in Ohio to twelve above in the Pittsburgh district, four below in Central Pennsylvania, fifteen above at St. Louis and Chicago, twenty-two at Buffalo, and ten to twenty-one in New England. Heavy snow in mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia caused difficulty with switches and general delayed movements of freight. Ohio and Indiana reported freight movement about 60 per cent. of normal.

The daily report on the car situation measured by carloads of freight above normal on the Eastern lines showed a situation which has not varied greatly in the past ten days, reflecting therefore practically no influence of the Garfield order. This was yesterday's report:

Car situation above normal for all Eastern roads reported Jan. 22, as follows:

Total, all roads:		
East-bound loads...61,716	Decrease	2,635
East-bound empties. 7,310	Increase	442
West-bound loads...42,611	Increase	159
West-bound empties.29,940	Increase	1,962

The same report of cars above normal for yesterday showed:

East-bound loads....64,401	Decrease	305
East-bound empties. 6,887	Increase	529
West-bound loads...42,452	Decrease	4,008
West-bound empties.28,008	Decrease	884

The snow caused delay in movements of trains from the West yesterday. All trains reaching the Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central Terminal from west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo were from two to five hours late.

Mr. Smith was optimistic yesterday over the progress in coaling ships. He said that if the progress continued the problem would soon be solved. He made public reports yesterday showing an improvement in the freight situation in the New York territory.

The report showed that in the week ended Jan. 21, 2,400 cars less than the week before had been cut out for handling short of New York terminals. Cars cut out at the terminals means that they should not be sent to terminals because of lack of facilities for handling them. The week, therefore, showed a gain in the New York territory of 2,400 cars.

Grain Movement Accelerated.

Mr. Smith's reports also showed that in the week the amount of grain at the port in elevators and barges had been decreased by 837,835 bushels, meaning that amount had been shipped above receipts. On Jan. 14 there was in New York in elevators and barges 3,266,337 bushels of wheat; on Jan. 21 this was 2,428,502 bushels.

Reports of the roads entering New York on the results of "Freight Moving Week" were made public last night. They showed that there had been an improvement in the congestion at terminals, not taking into account the lessened arrival of freight due to the tieup in the Middle West because of the blizzard of ten days ago, from which it will take weeks for the railroads to recover.

The Erie Railroad reported that in the week from Jan. 6 to 12, it unloaded 2,157 cars in New York and Jersey City, and in the week from Jan. 12 to 19, it unloaded 2,138 cars. On Jan. 7 it had on hand for unloading 4,910 cars; on Jan. 20 it had 3,162 cars.

THE TIMES received yesterday from a large user of railroad transportation a complaint that cars were not being moved west as fast as they could be. This shipper said he had tried in vain for weeks to get service he needed. In his letter he said:

There are 140 empty cars at the Bush Terminal that have been lying there for the last four weeks. The embargo prevents shipments from New York, and shippers have to store goods at considerable expense for rent, handling, &c., besides the loss of interest on the money invested. I can personally use seventy cars, and inability to ship the goods to a Western point has cost me in handling and storage charges approximately $2,000, and the goods have to be rehandled and lightered when the embargo is lifted at additional cost.

The embargo this shipper refers to is a part of the system of the Freight Traffic Committee to control shipments to this territory. Because of the weather conditions, the embargo-permit system, which went into effect a week ago yesterday, has not had a trial which would justify railroad men in forming opinions as to how it will work generally in the long run.

PACKERS AND WORKERS UNABLE TO AGREE

Accuse Each Other of Having Failed to Live Up to Arbitration Settlement in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Charges of bad faith were made by both sides today at the hearings before the President's mediation commission of complaints by union packing house workers that their employers have failed to live up to the arbitration agreement signed last month when a strike was impending.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the employes, presented a proposal that both sides submit all the questions involved in the original agreement to abide by a decision by an arbitrator named by the Council of National Defense. He enumerated among these the demands for a basic eight-hour day, an increase of $1 a day in wages, time and a half for overtime, double pay for Sunday work, same pay for women as men, preference in employment for union men, and no discrimination between union and non-union men in the distribution of work.

"We are willing to abide by the original agreement," said James J. Condon, counsel for the packers, "but not to accept the closed shop, which you now are demanding."

There the matter rested, after a day of conferences between the commission, counsel for the two sides and the packers themselves, including J. Ogden Armour, Edward F. Swift, and Nelson Morris.

TIGHTEN RULES FOR ALL CITY EMPLOYES

Mayor's Notice Says They Shall Not Smoke, Wear Hats, or Read Newspapers in Offices.

Smokeless, hatless, newsless days are the latest orders for city employes, according to a notice posted in the office of the Medical Examiner in the Municipal Building last night, and purporting to come from the Mayor's Secretary, Grover A. Whalen. The order bore Monday's date and read:

To become effective Jan. 22, 1918.

To all city departments.

Dear Sir: The following order has this day been promulgated by the Mayor to all the heads of his departments: All city employes working in public offices shall refrain from smoking, reading newspapers, or wearing their hats during office hours. The utmost courtesy must be accorded to the public by city employes in their daily transactions.

The Mayor feels that the efficiency of your force will be improved if the above rules are rigidly enforced.

Please have this notice read to all of your employes.

Very truly yours,
GROVER A. WHALEN,
Secretary to the Mayor.

WHITMAN TO CALL SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Expected to Issue Proclamation Today for Voters to Fill Vacancies in Congress.

REPUBLICANS MAY WIN SEAT

Expected to Profit by New Apportionment Which Will Govern the Coming Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The election of Representatives from New York City to fill four vacancies in Congress will be from the new districts carved out in the Republican gerrymander undertaken by the last Legislature. The old districts were represented by four Democrats, and were regarded as safely Democratic, but with the new apportionment governing the elections, it is thought here that one district will be carried by the Republican candidate. Incidentally the elections will afford the newly enfranchised woman their first opportunity to vote.

Governor Whitman said today that in all likelihood he would issue a proclamation tomorrow calling for special elections to fill the vacancies. He recently expressed reluctance to incurring the extra expense, aggregating about $200,000, in a year when "war economy" is a watchword at the Capitol. But last week he received a letter from Speaker Clark urging that the vacancies be filled. Under the law, special elections must be held within forty days after the call has been issued, and it is probable that the time will be fixed by the Governor for some day during the last week of February or the first week of March.

The vacancies are in the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Districts. In the Seventh Representative Fitzgerald resigned to resume the practice of law. Daniel J. Griffin, recent incumbent in the Eighth, was elected Sheriff of Kings County in November. G. Murray Hulburt, who represented the Twenty-first, resigned to become Dock Commissioner under Mayor Hylan, and Henry Bruckner, who represented the Twenty-second, was elected Borough President of the Bronx.

The Seventh and Eighth districts, both in Brooklyn, are regarded as safely Democratic even under the new reapportionment. The Twenty-first was changed in the Republican gerrymander last year so as to make it a "safe" Republican district. The district, partly in the Bronx, has a liberal sprinkling of Socialists among its voters.

Governor Whitman said tonight that he was very anxious that the Legislature take steps to remove any obstacle that may exist in the present election law to prevent women from participating in the special elections. That the lawmaking body will be quick to respond was indicated when Senator Brown, summoned leaders to a conference this afternoon at which changes in the election law to enable women to vote at the Congressional elections were the sole topic of discussion.

Under the statutory provisions governing special elections, only one day is set apart for registration. With women added to the number of those entitled to vote, it was recognized that this might not be enough. It was said after the conference that Senator Walters would introduce a bill next week, providing for two and possibly three registration days in the four Congress districts in New York City and two registration days up-State for the local option elections which will occur on the second Tuesday in April in many cities.

The Walters bill, it was said, would also embody some of the provisions in the Wagner-Adler bill already introduced, which provides two days of enrollment for women in May to enable them to vote in the primaries next Fall.

Socialist Aldermen Turned Down.

The Aldermen voted yesterday to reject a resolution introduced by the Socialist members to request the President of the United States to modify the closing order of the Federal Fuel Administrator.

Pershing's Men to Have Newspaper.

PARIS, Jan 22.—A weekly newspaper for the American troops in France, to be called The Stars and Stripes, will be issued soon. It has the sanction of General Pershing. It will be directed and edited by men wearing the American uniform.

Germans Seize Oil Company.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—The Berlin Tägliche Rundschau prints a report from Hamburg that the board of the German Vacuum Oil Company, which is composed of Americans, has been displaced by a committee under the Presidency of Dr. Poelchau of Hamburg.

PEACE OUTBREAK GROWS IN AUSTRIA

Continued from Page One.

observe complete silence with regard to the state of affairs in Austria. That exception is Vorwärts, which devotes a prominent article on its front page to the situation, which it regards as one of extreme gravity. The Socialist journal says:

"It must be said that at the present moment very serious political tension exists in Austria-Hungary, which is not to be ascribed only to the food difficulties. Linked with the state of affairs is the sharp attack of the Vienna Fremdenblatt on a certain political tendency in Germany with which the name of Prince von Bülow, rightly or wrongly, is connected. The great wrath of the Pan German press with reference to this attack shows that something like a crisis exists again, and that 'important decisions' must again be expected.

"Austrian and also German opinion is turning against the veiled annexationism of German policy, and that is caused by the fear that the triumph of that policy would mean a prolongation of the war. Count Czernin, who, as a result of events, has gone back to Vienna, has made a highly important statement, which is intended to calm the raging waves. Czernin's words appear to indicate that Austria-Hungary has abandoned the so-called Austro-Polish settlement. If Austria-Hungary, for the sake of peace, abandons all thoughts of an extension of her position of might, it would be impossible that the peace negotiations should be disturbed from another side by such an idea."

Vorwärts attributes importance to a statement in the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, which was allowed to say, in a censored appeal for immediate peace:

"If the Brest-Litovsk negotiations fail, then the war must go on against Russia, so that the Austrian Kaiser may become King of Poland and the German Kaiser may rule militarily and economically over Courland and Lithuania."

Sees Warning to Germans.

Vorwärts thinks that the comment in a Vienna telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung is very much to the point when it says that it becomes ever clearer that a semi-understanding exists on the part of the Austrian Government against the German war policy, and regards this as a warning to the German extremists not to go too far.

The paper also wonders if Hertling in his next speech will re-echo Czernin's words, "We want nothing from Russia." Will he, Vorwärts asks, meet the increasing desire for peace in "Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, England, and America," regarding which, despite all, President Wilson's address to Congress, the paper asserts, was clear evidence? "Much depends on this speech," concludes Vorwärts.

As will be seen, the Socialist paper lays great stress on the article in the Fremdenblatt and the angry replies from a large section of the German press, but that matter in itself is relatively unimportant except in that it is yet another indication of the state of feeling in Austria and the degree of fear in Germany lest Austria should be another Russia. Germany will undoubtedly become still more angry, but the democratic press and parties have now a splendid opportunity to show if they are serious. The powerful danger of the Pan German campaign stands as clear as day.

The Munich Post, a Socialist organ, says the way in which the Wolff Bureau informs the German public as to events in countries allied to Germany "beggars all description." Regarding important happenings in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, it says, "we are either not instructed or very badly informed." The same journal says:

"In Prussia and the Baltic Provinces there rules a junkerdom driven on by the brutal force of interests which attacks every democratic movement in that region with fanatical hate. The Baltic barons talk quite openly of taking dictatorial measures to suppress the freedom of speech of all non German people in those provinces."

ALL LONG FOR PEACE, SAYS VIENNA PAPER

Neue Freie Presse Asserts That Austrian Opinion on That Question Is Unanimous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse published recently a long pessimistic editorial on the food situation, beginning "peace means bread," and asking for an explanation of the fact that even during the Brest-Litovsk negotiations it has not been possible to maintain the bread ration and the flour ration has been reduced one-half, the latter order causing disturbances in Southern Austria.

"Everyone has troubles," says the paper. "The whole empire is dejected and longing for peace. We are the only belligerent nation whose views and feelings are unanimous in this respect. There is no war party in the full sense of the word, and none would dare to appear. There are no party quarrels, and unity on the peace question is the clearest, most imperative factor in our policy."

The paper reminds its readers that Count Czernin said the war would not be prolonged one day for the sake of annexations. It also says that Austria's future relations to Poland are so uncertain that they should not be allowed to stand in the way of peace. The paper asserts that peace would be the only way to solve the food question.

The Neue Freie Presse also publishes an explanation of the food shortage by Imperial Councillor Karl Gibian, in which the latter explains that the shortage is due to the definite refusal of the Hungarian and Bavarian landowners to export foodstuffs to the hermetical closing up of these frontiers and also to the failure of the much-counted-on Rumanian corn supply. The Councillor says that the Rumania wheat and maize harvest of 1917 was less than that of the year preceding, and that the demand for supplying the troops has been greater than was expected.

REPORTS CONFUSE LONDON.

One Version About Austria Is That the Strike Is Broken.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Reports of the Austrian crisis which reach here, chiefly from Swiss sources, are conflicting. While it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons obeyed the call for a general strike in the Dual Monarchy to enforce demands for peace and food, agency dispatches from Switzerland say that the strike was virtually ended on Monday.

According to a dispatch from Geneva, some news of a reliable nature has begun to trickle across the Swiss frontier which seemingly proves that Austria and Hungary are in the throes of the greatest economic crisis since the war began. It is estimated that more than a million men and women struck. A majority of these, the dispatch says, were employed in the war industries, and only small sections of them have returned in answer to the bait of higher wages. The remainder, it is said, are assuming a more than threatening attitude, and are daily demanding peace and cheaper food.

Agency dispatches, which state that the strike is practically ended, assert that before a settlement was reached the movement had spread throughout the empire, including Galicia, and had everywhere assumed a political character, with the demand for peace taking precedence over everything else. On Sunday evening, according to a Wireless Press dispatch from Berne, disorderly scenes took place when hunger marches were organized and a number of shops were looted in Vienna. One crowd attempted to cut its way toward the Imperial Palace, but was driven back by the guard.

The Government, it is said, now has the support of the more moderate Socialists in its effort to quiet the population, but the radical wing, according to the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, is making further demands, such as the release of Dr. Friedrich Adler, who is serving a long prison term for the killing of Count Karl Stuergkh, Austrian Premier, in October, 1916.

Reports from Switzerland mention the arrest of peace demonstrators at some places in Austria. Clashes between hungry civilians and soldiers are reported, while in some instances, it is said, the soldiers refused to fire on the demonstrators when ordered to do so. At Gratz, where the trouble became acute, the soldiers abandoned their loaded machine guns to the rioters.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who returned from the peace parley at Brest-Litovsk, had a conference with Emperor Charles on Monday, following which two high officials of the Foreign Office were sent to Berlin.

HUNGRY WOMEN LEAD MOBS.

Red Banners in Austria Acclaim Trotzky, Rome Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Reports from Austrian prisoners captured at the front and Italians severely wounded who have been returned by Austria, as well as from other sources, depict a very serious aspect in the Dual Monarchy.

Riots have been occurring in almost all the big towns, led by famished women and children who ask for bread.

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DEPEND ON AMERICA FOR FOOD THIS YEAR

David Lubin, International Agricultural Expert, Declares Allies Face Crisis if We Fail.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 21.—"Food is the most important matter now before the Allies," David Lubin, American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture, said today.

"It is useless to deceive ourselves. It is necessary to feed our armies well, and in view of the increasing consumption of food and decreasing production we shall be unable to do this unless exceptional weather prevails this Spring and unless extraordinary measures are applied. I am reporting to the State Department and also to Congress that Europe's crops may be worse than last year's, and that the mobilization of women of the United States for farm work may be necessary. We should also consider plans for devoting land in the eleven arid States to grazing purposes, so that the United States will be able to supply cattle for replenishment of the diminishing stocks.

"Our allies are depending upon the United States. Without its help they would reach a condition similar to that in Germany and Austria, in which there is merely food enough for the armies, with the civil populations dying off."

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COAL TERMINALS STILL CONGESTED

Continued from Page One.

in increased amounts. The coal situation at al lthe North Atlantic ports where coal arrives—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Newport News—shows there has not been an improvement to any marked degree. The average number of cars of coal dumped at the North Atlantic ports for the days from Jan. 1 to 10 was 670 of anthracite and 379 of bituminous; the average number daily from Jan. 10 to 20 was 860 cars of anthracite and 602 of bituminous. The amount of coal standing in cars at all the North Atlantic ports was from Jan. 1 to 10, daily, 2,993 cars of anthracite and 1,535 of bituminous; the daily average, Jan. 10 to 20, was 2,599 cars of anthracite and 1,464 of bituminous.

The coal situation yesterday and on Monday at all the Atlantic ports was, by cars:

	Dumped. Anthracite.	Dumped. Bituminous.	In Cars. Anthracite.	In Cars. Bituminous.
Jan. 22....	822	1,329	2,081	5,012
Jan. 21....	673	733	2,254	4,695

The tidewater coal situation at New York yesterday was:

	Anthracite, (Cars.)	Bituminous, (Cars.)	Total, (Cars.)
Dumped	704	724	1,488
In barges.....	412	248	650
In cars.....	1,973	1,539	3,512

24 Ships Coaled Yesterday.

There were twenty-four ships coaled yesterday. This is the largest number coaled for some time. This left eighty-one ships in the harbor delayed for lack of fuel. There are many more ships here to be coaled, but the eighty-one were said to be all that were actually delayed for lack of coal. Some were delayed from other causes.

Joseph E. Parsons, Chairman of the Emergency Coal Committee of the Shipping Board, and in charge of the coaling of ships here, said yesterday that the bunkering situation was well in hand and would improve. He said that the ships most essential for the Allies were getting away in good order. The American Mercantile Marine reported yesterday that its ships' bunker needs were being attended to. Mr. Parsons issued this statement from his office at 149 Broadway:

"The bunker situation is now well in hand. The reports this morning show that coal was supplied yesterday to twenty-four steamers, a total of 15,000 tons. Of the ships arriving over Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, some will not require any coal. Two steamers sailed yesterday to other ports for coal. There were eighty-one steamers ready for coal this morning. Included in this list are no important steamers waiting for coal. All the important ships of our allies are now being coaled promptly. Today no essential ship is being prevented from sailing for lack of fuel. Belgian relief ships have been in priority by the committee from the first. Bunker coal is going to these ships as required by the committee."

The Italian Line reported yesterday that all of its ships had been able to get away. The British and American lines expected soon to have ships leaving in good order. The French Line was receiving more coal, but was hampered by lack of labor and a shortage of water boats.

If the Shipping Board can keep up the coaling of ships at 10 a day above arrivals it can solve the situation in 8 days.

ROADS LOST HEAVILY IN PROFITS LAST YEAR

Drop of $21,000,000 in November Alone as Compared to Net Revenues of November, 1916.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The railroads' net revenue from operations in November was $94,280,000, or $21,000,000 less than in the same month of 1916, according to final monthly tabulations today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. For the eleven months ending with November aggregate net revenue amounted to $1,099,344,000, as compared with $1,143,571,000 in the corresponding period of the year before.

All sections of the country showed decreased earnings. Eastern roads reported net revenue of $31,398,000, as compared with $42,662,000 in November, 1916. Western roads $45,738,000, as compared with $54,770,000, and Southern roads $17,143,000, as compared with $18,-654,000.

GARFIELD SAYS 'NO' TO ANTHRACITE POOL

"We Want Coal; It Is Not Coming," Administrator Wiggin Replies.

STORM OFFSETS IDLE DAYS

Demands of Preferred Consumers Have Been Met, but There Is No Reserve.

The period of business closing enforced by the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield came to an end, yesterday, and just as the State and County Fuel Administrators were struggling out of a most difficult situation the storm came to offset nearly all that had been accomplished.

The arrivals of coal in this city yesterday, according to Mr. Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, were about 19,500 tons, which is far short the mark, when it is considered that the demand for anthracite is about 45,000 tons a day. The period of enforced idleness has, however, allowed the administration to catch up considerably on the coaling of steamships; it has put more than a hand-to-mouth supply in the bunkers of the city institutions, the public utilities, and the cantonments; it has enabled the freer distribution of coal to the peddlers who supply the poor with coal, and it has increased the supply of domestic sizes of coal in the bins of the householders, but, as Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee, pointed out, no reserve has been created.

The appeal for a change in the system of handling coal destined for this port as contained in the telegrams sent by State Fuel Administrator Wiggin to Dr. Garfield on Monday and printed in yesterday's TIMES, brought the response from L. A. Sneed, one of Garfield's assistants, that Dr. Garfield was opposed to the pooling of anthracite as suggested by Mr. Wiggin. Dr. Garfield thought the pooling inadvisable. Mr. Wiggin thereupon sent this telegram to Dr. Garfield:

Our suggestion for pooling is to meet an emergency situation. What we want is coal. It is not coming. Take any method you please, but send coal to New York.

The principal request made by Mr. Wiggin was for the appointment of a Commissioner by the railroads, who would have supreme power, and who could pay more wages if necessary and would put a twenty-four-hour shift in force. Dr. Garfield sent no answer to this telegram.

Much Coal was Saved.

As to the workless Monday, Mr. Schley said, after reviewing the reports, that he was convinced the public had responded nobly. Just how much coal has been saved he could not estimate, but it had been much greater than the public had any idea of, especially in steam size coal, used in office buildings and manufacturing plants. When the Fuel Administrators reached their offices yesterday morning they found the outlook most discouraging. Harbor transportation, handicapped by shortage of tugs and drifting ice, was made more difficult by the snow. The coal unloaded here was not all distributed, because the snow made trucking difficult. Beside there was no disposition on the part of some of the men who have been doing this labor to continue to work in the snow.

"If we have enough coal on hand to fill the preferred orders we are lucky," said Mr. Peters. "We are just about going to be able to keep the preferred customers going, with nothing left for the other industries. Many of these will begin business tomorrow with just the same amount of coal they had on hand when the order was issued. They may not have to close tomorrow, but where they are going to get coal enough to continue I do not know.

"I figure that the coal handling equipment, man and machine, has lost at least 30 per cent. of its efficiency on account of the present storm. The fact of the matter is that New York has outgrown her coal facilities. We do not begin to handle shipping as they do on the Great Lakes. We have got to spend up things here if we are going to find the way out."

Trouble in the Bronx followed the refusal of a gang of seventy-five men to continue breaking up ice in the Mott Haven Canal, which has been of great use in getting coal to the centre of distribution. The laborers demanded 70 cents an hour instead of 35 cents. The coal men would not pay them and coal was diverted to other docks for unloading.

Brooklyn Gets Little Coal.

Brooklyn struggled through the storm with coal arrivals far short of the needs of the borough. Fuel Administrator Frederic E. Gunnison was not pessimistic, though he admitted the situation was without much of a bright side. Brooklyn, he said, was getting a fair proportion of the coal that was brought across the river, and this was some satisfaction, though the arrivals were far behind the needs. He said that out of the 20,000 tons of coal that came to the city on Monday Brooklyn received 8,800 tons.

Applications for exemption on the next workless Monday continue to reach the County Fuel Administrator's office. Mr. Schley announced last night that barbers had been exempted, and the world's championship wrestling match will take place in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night as scheduled. Manager Jack Curley proposed to hold the match on Monday night, but changed his plans when the Monday closings were announced. As the lease was signed for and tickets sold Tuesday night, the Fuel Administration did not think it fair to force another change of date. The College of the City of New York announced yesterday that it will close all its buildings except those occupied by the Signal Corps on Saturdays and Sundays until March 24.

The Association of Neighborhood Workers made public yesterday a resolution adopted and sent to Mayor Hylan. This asks the Mayor and the Fuel Administration to compel the shutting down during the present coal crisis of all commercial recreations. It points out that socialized recreations have voluntarily closed down at 10 P. M.

ASK FREIGHT EMBARGO TO AID SHIPBUILDING

Suspension of Work at Submarine Boat Company's Newark Plant Arouses Shipping Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Following reports that the Submarine Boat Company's plant at Newark had been forced to practically shut down because of the non-delivery of essential materials, officials of the Shipping Board today expressed the opinion that some form of drastic embargo order on shipments accepted by the railroads must be put into effect at once if relief is to be obtained. Little has been accomplished at the plant in Newark for two weeks because the railroads failed to move 1,000 cars of ship plates and forms which were shipped from Pittsburgh to Newark on Dec. 28. The Shipping Board has appealed to the Director General of Railroads on two occasions, it was said, within the last week.

In the meantime the Government, which controls the shipyard, has paid the idle employes many thousands of dollars. The fear has been expressed that unless embargoes on all but the most essential freight are put into force the stagnation will spread to other plants and materially affect the shipbuilding program. The Shipping Board officials believe that materials for this program should be given preference over all supplies except coal and food.

It is feared that when the industrial plants of all kinds resume work tomorrow there will be a repetition of the transportation tangle unless severe restrictive measures are adopted, as it is predicted that many manufacturers will attempt to speed up their work to meet by increased output the losses entailed by the enforced idleness of the last five days.

LARGER COAL SUPPLY ORDERED TO NEW YORK

McAdoo Directs That Shipments Through Pennsylvania Tubes Be Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Definite steps were taken tonight to rush larger supplies of coal for domestic consumption to the New York City area. Shipments through the Pennsylvania Railroad tubes will be increased up to the point where passenger traffic, including commutation service, will not be seriously delayed. In that connection Director General of Railroads McAdoo sent this message to A. H. Smith, his transportation director in New York:

"In view of this last great snowstorm I think Pennsylvania tunnels should be used to utmost capacity in transporting coal wherever such use will be helpful. Please see that this is done."

A conference was arranged also between representatives of the Fuel and Railroad Administrations to consider a regional pooling system for coal which would avert cross hauls. The Coal Distribution Committee of the Fuel Administration, including G. N. Snider, Coal Traffic Manager of the New York Central; C. E. Lesher, statistician of the Bureau of Mines, and S. A. Taylor, mining engineer, have been at work on such a plan for some time. Director General of Railroads McAdoo named Howard Elliott of the New Haven lines and A. D. Gutheim of the Interstate Commerce Commission as his agents.

FIVE COAL BARGES SINK.

Ice Wears Away Rivets and They Go Down with Cargo Off Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 22.—The Captain of an incoming tug reported today that five of a tow of six barges, all laden with soft coal, eastbound, had sunk just outside this harbor last night. The tug drawing the tow proceeded on its way, he said, with the sole surviving barge.

The tow had struggled through heavy ice fields in the Sound on the way from New York. The rivet heads on the barges were gradually cut off by the constant battering of the ice, opening the plates, and one by one the barges sank. All the crews were believed to have been taken aboard the towing tug.

Transfer Fight Postponed.

The hearings on the applications of the surface railroad companies for permission to charge for transfers was postponed yesterday by the Public Service Commission until Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6. The first case to be heard will be that of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Corporation Counsel Burr asked for the adjournment. At the former hearings the city was represented by Ernest E. Baldwin, as special counsel. He opposed the granting of the privilege sought, and it is understood that the present administration will likewise appear in opposition.

THEATRES CLOSED, BROADWAY DARK

Garfield's Order Strictly Obeyed and Treasurers Shiver in Box Offices During Day.

NO CABARET PERFORMANCES

Restaurant Trade Drops Off—Full Salaries in Vaudeville, Pictures, and Burlesque This Week.

The Fuel Administrator's order was obeyed to the letter by the theatrical profession yesterday, and not a playhouse in Greater New York opened its doors. The effect of the holiday was particularly discernible on Broadway last night, and that street was darker than ever owing to the absence of lights of any sort in front of the theatres. Hitherto the lighted lobbies have helped Broadway to retain some portion of its former brilliance, but the order of Dr. Garfield forbade the use of coal for purposes of either heat or light.

The only portion of the theatres which were open were the box offices, and even these were compelled to close when darkness came on. Many of the theatre treasurers wore overcoats and mufflers, and in one or two cases, where daylight did not penetrate to the box office, an oil lantern was used.

While the extra Monday performance to be given by all of the legitimate theatres after this week will bring the number of weekly performances to eight, vaudeville, motion picture, and burlesque houses will continue to lose two performances weekly as a result of the closing order. The question of reducing salaries in these circumstances was taken up at a meeting of the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association, attended by burlesque and motion picture representatives as well as vaudeville men, and the decision was reached to give full pay this week to all employes. This included actors, house employes, stage hands, and musicians. Telegrams were sent immediately to all houses controlled by the interests represented, instructing them to pay salaries in full.

At the Hippodrome permission was received from the Police Department to burn a small light in the Auditor's office, this decision being based on the clause in Dr. Garfield's order having reference to banking houses and places where public moneys are handled. The advance sale for the Tuesday performances at the Hippodrome had been $5,421, and much of this had not been refunded when the box office closed. The management announced that the tickets will be exchangeable for future performances or the money refunded if desired.

The cabarets also fell within the Administrator's order, and, although all the restaurants were open, there were no performances of any sort. Proof that hotels, restaurants, and stores along Broadway depend largely upon theatregoers for their patronage was contained in the fact that business in all of these places was practically at a standstill last night.

HEADS AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

Borovich's Promotion Is Taken to Mean a Defensive Policy.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 21, (Delayed.) — [Associated Press.]—General Borovich has been appointed to succeed the Archduke Eugene in command of the entire enemy front against Italy, and it is believed that the change may have a considerable effect on the campaign.

The two conspicuous enemy figures on this front have been Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, commanding the mountain front, and General Borovich, commanding along the Piave. General Borovich is the junior of the Field Marshal, and his promotion over Conrad von Hoetzendorf is in the nature of a disgrace to the latter, probably growing out of the operations on this front.

Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf retains the command on the mountain front. He has represented the extreme element opposed to Italy and as Chief of the Austrian Staff sought to provoke a collision with Italy during the Tripolitan war, and has even been charged with using the Messina earthquake as a pretext for Austrian intervention in Italian affairs.

General Borovich's tactics on the Italian front have been uniformly defensive, rarely offensive. For two years on the Isonzo front he maintained the defensive and took the offensive only when German reinforcements compelled an advance. Since the formation of the new Piave line his policy has been chiefly defensive.

His appointment, therefore, is construed as confirming reports that the enemy proposes to maintain a defensive attitude on the Italian front for the present. It is also regarded as a concession to the Slav element of Austria, as Borovich is of Slavo-Croatian origin. He stands entirely outside the military court favorites, like Conrad von Hoetzendorf, who, up to this time, has directed the Austrian military policy against Italy.

CURB ON INDUSTRY MAY BE CONTINUED

Continued from Page One.

facturing. I saw him and had more than an hour's frank conversation with him, and let me say here that I now agree with Dr. Garfield. It was the only thing possible for him to do under the circumstances.

"First of all you must realize that the Fuel Administrator has gotten a lot of blame for an order which he issued for the benefit of an entirely different department of government from his own. The closing order was not to conserve coal, that is, not primarily. Of course, it did conserve fuel, but that was by no means the reason for issuing it, which was that the railroads and terminals had become so congested with freight that it was necessary to get them cleared.

"Dr. Garfield is taking the blame for the whole Administration, and especially for a condition for which the committee in charge of railway operations is responsible. He told me that on Nov. 26 he urged President Wilson to issue priority orders for the moving of coal. He told the President then that it did not do any good to say that food and munitions had the right of way, for coal was blocking the tracks and ought to be moved. Fully 50 per cent. of the cars blocking our terminals now are filled with coal. Dr. Garfield said to the President then that, although the Presidential automobile had the right of way, yet a couple of little machines stalled in the middle of the road could block it.

"That plea of Dr. Garfield's was disregarded and things went from bad to worse until the closing order had to be issued. It was advised by the Super War Council as an urgent war measure. The real reason why the Fuel Administrator and not the Railroad Administrator issued the order was because it was found that under the Lever act the Fuel Administrator was the only man who had the power to enforce such an order.

"Now the first of the remedies which I heard of in Washington, and I think it should be emphasized, was a strict demurrage. Jail is the only penalty that ought to be given to a man who fails to unload his freight inside twenty-four hours. I am in hopes some sort of law to this effect will be passed.

"Next, one of the plans by which Dr. Garfield hopes next year to avoid a coal shortage is by the creation of emergency coal yards. Such yards and the coal in them would be the property of the local municipality and used only in an emergency. For example, in New York we should have a yard storing fully 1,000,000 tons of coal.

"Then Dr. Garfield has a plan to take over the more important of our coaling piers. Where these piers are located, I am not at liberty to state. He hopes by this method to put bunkering under Government control and relieve the pressing needs of ocean-going ships.

"Other plans he has affect the production at the mines. In some of the mines they are working only three days a week, because there are no cars to take the coal away. To offset this, Dr. Garfield has three separate schemes. First, he is planning to stop all cross hauling of coal. By that I mean that coal from one mine will not be hauled past another mine. Each mine will supply the territory near it.

"In the supplying of nearby territory, another proposition which will be put into operation by the Fuel Administrator will be the zone system. There will be an area around each mine or mining district beyond which coal from that particular locality may not be delivered.

"The third scheme is the development of barge service on the rivers and the canals. There are many of the mines situated on a river with a loading pier, which is not utilized at present because there are no boats to haul the coal. Secretary McAdoo has asked Congress for a large appropriation to develop the barge service, and it will go through, I hope. Coal barges can go up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and can even penetrate the coal regions of West Virginia via the Kanawha River. The Erie Canal will be used in this work also."

SHUTDOWN SUCCESS, SAYS GARFIELD

Continued from Page One.

indicated that the prime purposes sought to be accomplished by the regulation, the bunkering of ships and the supply of domestic consumers and public utilities, have been greatly served. Large numbers of vessels have been given the necessary fuel for their transatlantic voyage. Less than 80 remain at Northern Atlantic ports today, where a week ago 121 were waiting. Meantime many vessels have arrived, received bunkers, and left.

"At Northern ports 34,000 tons of bunker coal were dumped today for ships' use. These ports had on hand 60,000 tons ready for dumping. The ships that have sailed have aided the transportation situation generally by taking freight from the crowded tidewater terminals.

"At Southern ports there are now 150,000 tons of bunker coal on hand and 100,000 additional tons are within a short transportation distance, moving rapidly toward the ports.

"Loading of ships at tidewater today proceeded under pressure of adverse weather conditions. In most cases frozen coal had to be thawed before it could be dumped. Snow and freezing weather generally hampered the handling of coal.

"Railroad officials reported to the Fuel Administration continued prompt movement of empty coal cars back to the mines. West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other operators reported unusually heavy loading in those coal fields. There was apparent a generally free movement of empty coal cars toward the mines. The full extent of this movement will not be fully felt for several days, until the coal cars released from the transportation congestion are also taken back to the mines in the normal movement of traffic.

"Local officials of the Fuel Administration in all parts of the East reported that domestic consumers, public utilities, and other consumers on the preferred list in the industrial curtailment order were being given the full benefit of the coal moving into consuming territory."

There has been no conference except by telephone betwen Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo since the resolution adopted at the war council recommending a general railroad embargo of nonessentials was rejected by the Railroad Administration. In the memorandum sent to the Director General of Railroads today by Dr. Garfield an argument in favor of the modified embargo order requested was included. The memorandum read:

With the five-day industrial curtailment order of the United States Fuel Administration drawing to a close tonight, the following memorandum, prompted by the voluntary general freight embargoes imposed on Monday on general freight movement by certain Eastern Railroads, was today sent to Director General of Railroads McAdoo by the United States Fuel Administration:

"The press reports show that the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the approval of A. H. Smith, placed an embargo yesterday (Monday, Jan. 21) upon all freight except food and fuel. It will be observed that these exceptions are practically the same as the exceptions made in the order with respect to the use of fuel.

"The action authorized by this one-day embargo should be taken for several days, (adding to the exceptions certain war munitions and supplies,) not only upon the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh, but also on the Baltimore & Ohio lines and the Philadelphia & Reading lines, which form, with certain Baltimore & Ohio lines, a through route to the seaboard. Such an embargo would be especially effective if it could follow immediately the five days covered by the Jan. 17 order.

"During the last two months of 1917 the car shortage on the lines mentioned was increasingly acute. It neutralized every effort for increased production at the mines. Labor differences were adjusted and prices resulting therefrom were fixed. Without cars, however, coal could not be produced. The empty cars were not at the mines. The congestion on the tracks was such that the loaded cars did not reach their consignees.

"While the railroads were operated separately, although in a co-operative plan, they seemed to have found it impossible to remedy this situation, and since a Director General of Railroads has been appointed, we have had nothing but unprecedently severe weather, almost nullifying his efforts.

Heavy Loss in Production.

"The following figures show, for the last five weeks respectively the percentage of possible coal production lost through car shortage at (a) all mines, and such percentage of loss at the mines located (b) on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and (c) on the Pennsylvania Railroad:

All Mines.	B. & O. R.R. Mines.	P. R. R. Mines.	Week Ending
19.3	58.5	23.4	Dec. 8
20.8	61.1	37.5	Dec. 15
24.7	60.6	41.4	Dec. 22
8.8	19.5	29.2	Dec. 29
9.0	63.0	26.5	Jan. 5

"These figures indicate the cause of the coal shortage and the field where it has been most acute. Upon this field the industrial territory along the Atlantic Coast almost entirely depends.

"To relieve present congestion and to speed up the movement of coal and coke cars to and from the mines and ovens, it seems apparent that there must, for a few days, be an almost entire cessation, particularly on the roads mentioned, of all freight, with the exceptions above suggested.

"It is believed and recommended that this condition should be brought to the attention of the Director General, with the urgent request that some such plan be put into effect by him immediately for the relief of the coal and coke situation."

Mr. Smith sent a detailed report this afternoon. It sustained Dr. Garfield's statements concerning the bunkering of ships.

A MAN'S COAT FUR-LINED

With Muskrat in the Dark Shades

$75

Claro may be all right in cigars, but the muskrat lining of your fur overcoat must be *colorado* —that's what these are—lined with muskrat in brunette shades.

And the same particularity in the shells—made of black broadcloth, and so tailored as to counterbalance the weight of the fur without sagging.

Shawl collar of Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal, and lies as easy about the neck as fame on the brow!

Other Fur-lined Coats in all the fine furs

$85 to $375

but nothing better in value than the one above at $75

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
25¢
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB GERMAN IRON WORKS

Drop Two Tons of Explosives on Thionville—French Trench Raiders' Success.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—British aviators last night raided towns in the occupied part of Belgium and in German Lorraine, dropping two tons of bombs on the steel works at Thionville. Two German machine guns were captured in successful patrol encounters east of Ypres.

The text of tonight's official report, which records these operations, is as follows:

Last night we captured two machine guns in successful patrol encounters east of Ypres. Early this morning the enemy raided one of our posts south of St. Quentin. Two of our men are missing.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity during the day on the Cambrai front.

Monday night our night-flying machines dropped over 200 bombs on Courtral and the enemy's billets at Roulers and Rumbeke. Raids also were carried out into Germany. Two tons of bombs were dropped on the steel works at Thionville, on large railway sidings at Bernstorf, thirty miles south of Metz, and on the Arnaville railway junction.

The afternoon communication reads:

Attempted enemy raids last night east of Ypres were repulsed. Otherwise the night was quiet on the whole front.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—In a raid on the German trenches in Champagne French troops penetrated as far as the third enemy parallel, destroying a trench and bringing back ten prisoners, says tonight's War Office report, the text of which follows:

An enemy raid on one of our small posts north of Rheims failed under our fire. We raided the German lines west of Navarin Farm. Our detachments penetrated as far as the third enemy parallel, and after having laid waste the trench brought back about ten prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting continued in quite lively fashion on the front of Bézonvaux and the Chaume Wood.

Following is the text of the afternoon report:

A German raid west of Navarin Farm, in Champagne, was without result. In the region of Auberive French patrols brought back prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, (via London.)—British raiding parties on the Flanders front were driven off yesterday, Army Headquarters announced this afternoon. Meanwhile the artillery remained active along the Flanders lines east of Ypres during the day and a considerable part of the night.

French parties which attacked near Four de Paris, in the Argonne, after artillery preparation, were repulsed by the German fire and in hand-to-hand combats.

The text of the statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—East of Ypres the artillery activity was lively during the day and for some hours at night. At several points in Flanders small detachments of the British vainly endeavored to penetrate our battle zone. Elsewhere the fighting activity was within moderate limits.

Fronts of the German Crown Prince and Grand Duke Albrecht—North of Four de Paris, in the Argonne, French companies attacked our positions in the evening after artillery preparation lasting throughout the day. They were driven back by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting. On the east bank of the Meuse (northeast of Verdun) and in the neighborhood of Flirey the artillery fire revived intermittently.

GUNFIRE IS SPIRITED ON TRENTINO FRONT

Italians Repulse Infantry Attacks in That Region—Artillery Active at Other Points.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Considerable Austro-German activity on the Trentino front is recorded in today's War Office announcement, spirited artillery engagements being reported from the Lagarina Valley, and infantry attacks—which were repulsed—on the left bank of the Adige and at Monte Pasubio. The guns were also active between the Brenta and Monte Grappa, and on the Middle Piave.

Following is the text of the report:

The artilleries carried out persistent and spirited actions in the Lagarina Valley, (Trentino front,) in the regions between the Brenta and the western slopes of Monta Grappa and the middle course of the Piave. On the left bank of the Adige (Trentino front) enemy reconnoitring groups were repulsed by our fire, and to the north of Fagare were driven back by Italian reconnoitring parties.

The enemy's attempt to approach our works on Monte Pasubio (Trentino front) was met by the timely explosion of two or our countermines.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, (via London.—"The situation is unchanged," says this afternoon's official report on the Italian campaign.

GERMAN PAPER'S WILD YARN

England and France to Give Up Territory to United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—The Cologne Volkszeitung publishes a ridiculous statement in connection with the recent denial of the sale of Dutch Guiana to America. It says that England was obliged to relinquish Bermuda.

The paper adds that the latest report is that, according to American naval and army officers in Europe, France will be obliged to give up all the Central American colonial possessions as a guarantee for a Wall Street loan, and has also pawned Martinique and French Guiana, and that at Washington it is thought she never will recover them.

To American Manufacturers

You can tell your story so convincingly to the American public now, that the end of the war will give no cause for concern.

If you take the public into your confidence it will take you into its confidence.

We shall be glad to discuss a definite plan to make an educational program as efficient and inexpensive, as modern, as American industry itself.

Our book "Advertising in War Time—and Afterwards" *will be sent to interested executives on request.*

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AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

Every tenant of Aeolian Hall benefits by an extensively advertised address, and by association with neighbors of established reputation.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Bryant 897

Window Shades

For private and public buildings. We seek competition, as only by competition can our shades be appreciated. Well made and installed by experts.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Weber and Heilbroner

Notwithstanding Rapidly Increasing Prices of All-Wool Overcoatings Announce Beginning Today

Their Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Overcoats

At the Following Reductions:

$30, $25 and $20 Fancy Overcoats	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Overcoats	22.50
$35 and $30 Fancy Overcoats	26.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Overcoats	32.50
$45, $42.50 and $40 Fancy Overcoats	37.50

No Charge for Alterations

The Government bought up a considerable portion of the available supply of overcoatings heavy enough to be used for blankets in the cantonments. It is still keeping the mill machinery engaged on Army work.

This is making overcoatings scarce and very much higher for next season—which might well tempt us not to put these Overcoats on sale at reductions.

But we set out in the beginning to do business in *one way*—to clear stocks at the end of each season, and we shall not depart from it until the supply of clothing and woolens becomes so short that we must conserve our stock—which is a possibility if the war continues.

While we have not reduced all our Overcoats, these reductions apply to a great majority of them. Most of our staple Overcoats are being offered at what appear to be smaller reductions, but in light of what it will cost us to replace them, they are all *radically reduced.*

A few of them *which cannot be replaced next year at any price,* have been excluded from the reductions, but the prices at which they are being sold are extremely reasonable.

Thrifty men will avail themselves of these reductions as quickly as possible—buying one or more coats, even if for future use.

The fabrics are all wool—and the Weber and Heilbroner style story need not be repeated here.

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad
241 Broadway
1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42d and Fifth Avenue

ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Romance of Business

Business being now restricted—one can comfort oneself with some choice quotations from the BOOK OF JOB.

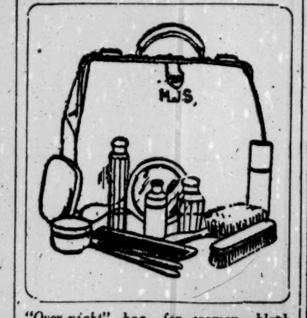
"Pullman" or Touring bag, for women, of heavy silk, white rubber lining, closing with draw-strings, complete toilet articles in pockets; base, 8½ x 6⅜ inches.....$12.50

Same style, fitted for men.....$12.50

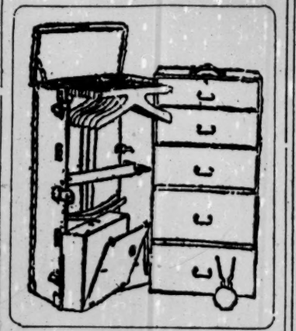
Shopping bag, colored pinseal, leather lining throughout, made with three side pockets; 10-inch opening, 7¼ inches deep.....$15.50

Gold plated monograms, to order. As shown.....$2.50

Bottle set, case of black patent leather, waterproof check silk lining, extension sides, fitted with 4 glass bottles in nickel cases; case measures 7 x 4¾ x 1½ inches (initials stamped on case, 25c.).....$8.75



"Over-night" bag, for women, black grained hide, Leamington design, moirette lining; 12 complete white celluloid fittings, 14-inch (initials stamped on bag without charge).....$38



Cross combination wardrobe trunk, for men and women, fibre covering and binding, 10 hangers, umbrella straps, shoe box, 5 drawers in all, drawer for woman's hat; measurements: 40 x 22 x 23½ inches.....$32.50

Initials painted without charge.

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

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404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

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Dealers Throughout the World

BOLSHEVIST POWER NOW FACES CRISIS

Opposition Parties Are Not Expected to Submit Tamely to Assembly's Dissolution.

OBJECT TO BAYONET RULE

Socialist Ideal Realizable Only Through Class Institutions Like the Soviets, Lenine Contends.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan 21.—The critical moment in Bolshevist rule has come. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly leaves the field clear, theoretically speaking, for the social revolution as Lenine conceives it. As the Soviet organ Isvestia says, the attempt to oppose the Constituent Assembly as the expression of the will of all the people to the Soviet Government as the organ of the working classes has met with crushing defeat.

The reasons that led the Bolsheviki to dissolve an Assembly, elected on the most democratic principles conceivable, are thus expressed in the dissolution decree:

"The Constituent Assembly, elected according to the lists drawn up before the October revolution, was an expression of the old correlation of political forces when Cadets and Opportunists were in power. The people could not then, in voting for the candidates of the Social Revolutionary Party, make choice between the Right Social Revolutionaries, partisans of the bourgeoisie, and the Left Revolutionaries, partisans of socialism.

"Thus the Constituent Assembly, which was to have been the crown of the bourgeois parliamentary republic, proved to be an obstacle in the path of the October revolution, and bourgeois parliamentarism is so obsolete that it is entirely incompatible with the task of realizing the Socialist ideal. It is not national but only class institutions like the Soviets that are able to conquer the resistance of the propertied classes and lay the foundations of a Socialist order."

This is simple reasoning, if you grant the premises, but it will be seen that it takes no account of the principles of right prevailing in the rest of the civilized world.

Lenine's Idea of Assembly.

Lenine, in a speech at the Soviet meeting, explained that the Constituent Assembly was all very well in a more remote stage of the revolution, and that he himself had defended the idea until it became manifest what a wonderful, unparalleled instrument the Soviets were for carrying out the people's will and effecting the complete reconstruction of society on Socialist principles. The Russian revolution, after overthrowing Czarism, inevitably had to go further, not confining itself to the victory of a bourgeois revolution; for the war and the unprecedented calamities it brought to the exhausted peoples had created the soil for the outburst of the social revolution.

It was ridiculous to say that further development of the revolution and further upheaval of the masses were provoked by any particular party or person. The flame of revolution leaped up as the result of the ignorance and incredible sufferings of Russia and all the conditions created by the war, which sharply confronted the working people with the question of either one bold, desperate, and fearless step or else of perishing and dying of starvation. The Russian people made a gigantic jump from Czarism to Soviets. The bourgeois Parliaments of all countries, fast in the toils of capitalism and property, never supported the revolutionary movement. The Soviets, kindling the flames of revolution, command the people to fight to take all into their hands and organize.

Great is the power of the Soviets, which are breaking the pillars of the bourgeois order, not with gloved hands, but in the proletarian and the peasant way. "The transfer of all power to the Constituent Assembly," says Lenine, "means simply a compromise with the corrupt bourgeoisie. We shall never surrender the power of the Soviets, and when the Constituent Assembly displayed an inclination to postpone all the burning, urgent questions and the tasks proferred it by the Soviets, we had not a moment's delay; so by the will of the Soviet Government the Constituent Assembly, which refused to recognize the power of the people, is dissolved."

The issue is perfectly clear. The Soviets are to rule by force. Those who are not represented in the Bolshevist Soviets, who do not recognize the Soviets, are to be stripped of their possessions, disfranchised, disarmer, sentenced to compulsory labor, and placed at the mercy of armed workmen and peasantry. Socialism is to be introduced at the bayonet point.

That is the program. That it will be executed without a struggle is out of the question. I do not know what plans the Social Revolutionaries had about the Constituent Assembly, but they will certainly claim that the vote given for them represents thousands of the workmen and peasants in whose name Lenine professes to speak, and that they, too, are more Socialist and revolutionary than any party in Europe, even though their methods are not quite so violent and precipitate as those of the Bolsheviki.

The Cadets, a party more democratic than the British radicals, are stamped by the Bolsheviki as capitalists, bloodsuckers and reactionaries, and are outlawed, and two of their leaders, poor men hard put to it all their lives to make a living, were yesterday murdered in their sick beds. A new and momentous phase of the Russian revolution has begun and the position is supremely critical.

Search for Ex-Ministers' Slayers.

The murder of Shingaroff and Kokoshkine has been condemned by Lenine and the Soviet, and Lenine has issued an order for the arrest of the assassins. The Bolshevist leaders only learned of the crime late yesterday morning, when friends of other imprisoned Ministers made telegraphic inquiries with the object of insuring their safety.

In the afternoon the Secretary of the Council of People's Commissaries visited the Marie Hospital and set on foot an inquiry into the circumstances of the murder. In the evening the Petrograd Soviet passed a resolution condemning the practice of lynching prisoners, "however grave may be their crimes."

The Left Social Revolutionary members of the Government are obviously distressed and alarmed by the crime. It is reported that Lenine is, also. It is clear that the murder was not committed by order of the Central Bolshevist Government, but was done by sailors and Red Guards—that is, the police of the new régime. Going to the hospital, they went without guidance straight to the rooms where the ex-Ministers lay, so they must have been in close touch with the guard which had brought the sick men from the fortress a few hours before.

The murder of Shingaroff and Kokoshkine could be at the present moment of no possible advantage to Lenine and his associates. On the contrary, such an act of wanton cruelty must do them very great harm, because Shingaroff was widely known and very popular in Petrograd, and Kokoshkine was almost equally popular in Moscow.

Talk on the streets today in connection with the murder is menacing to the Bolsheviki, who could have had no sort of object in fomenting popular discontent so soon after Friday's shooting and on the day when the bread ration was reduced.

At the present moment the Cadets as a party do not particularly interest the Bolsheviki. All their attention is concentrated on their immediate opponents, the Social Revolutionaries, from whom they apparently fear all kinds of plots and stratagems. Last week the Left Social Revolutionary members of the Bolshevist Government proposed to release all imprisoned Ministers and Cadets on the ground that they no longer were politically dangerous, and the proposal was rejected only because it was regarded as inopportune to release Ministers just on the eve of the Constituent Assembly. The question arises, then, as to who actually arranged the murder.

SAYS AUSTRIANS WON'T FIGHT RUSSIANS AGAIN

Bolshevik from Front Reports Great Fraternization, with Hostility to Germans.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—Last night came the news that Poltava is now in Bolshevist hands. This means that Bolshevist influence has spread some hundred miles nearer Kiev, which is significant, seeing that the last news was that a determined attempt was being made to drive the Bolsheviki out of Kharkov.

I talked last night with a Bolshevik who has just returned from the South. He declared that serious fighting between the Russians and Ukrainians was now unlikely, owing to the rapid spread of Bolshevism among the latter. The Rada was already divided against itself, and the Ukrainian Soviet organization was increasing in power.

On the southern and Rumanian front neither the Austro-German nor Russian officers have been able to keep fraternization within the agreed bounds. The enemy trenches are full of Russians, and the Russian trenches are full of the enemy. My informant believes it will be quite impossible to make the Austrians fight the Russians again.

"I have seen cases of actual fighting with artillery between Austrians and Germans," he said, "and it is not impossible that this may become an important factor in the event of any attempt to further the German advance."

With regard to starving Russian troops on the Rumanian front he confirms that this is the case with those Russian armies whose lines of communication were under Rumanian Control. These armies are now so disposing of themselves that their food and forage supplies pass through Russian hands only. He further confirms the rumors of a strong revolutionary movement among the Rumanians.

LITVINOFF INCITES BRITISH TO REVOLUTION

Violent Speech Made at Labor Congress by Bolshevist Envoy Received With Applause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—Correspondents of London newspapers, reporting the Labor Congress at Nottingham, dwell upon a speech by Litvinoff, the Bolshevist envoy in Great Britain, and especially a passage which one newspaper describes as an incitement to revolution in this country.

The Daily Mail correspondent says that the feature of the evening meeting was "a sensationally violent appeal by Litvinoff to British workers to leave off resolutions and follow the example of Russia." He added that the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk had made more history in three weeks than the three years of the war.

"If peace does not result," he said, 'then revolution in Germany and let me hope, perhaps somewhere else, will bring the war to an end."

There was "terrific applause" for this speech, says the correspondent, especially from young men in the gallery.

The Daily Express correspondent describes it as "the most menacing speech ever delivered by an 'Ambassador' in a friendly country."

The Morning Post correspondent says:

"It is surely a new rôle for a man claiming to be the representative of a foreign country to preach revolution in the country whose hospitality he is enjoying and against the Government of the country in which he in years past sought and found sanctuary. The fact that he came here to find freedom shows that he thought this country, the Government of which he now tries to condemn, the freest in the world."

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Jan. 22.—Preliminary to the annual conference of the Labor Party, a conference of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party met today and adopted a resolution to erect or select in London a suitable building for meetings of the two organizations, as a national labor memorial to freedom and peace, commemorating the heroic deeds and unselfish devotion of their comrades in the war.

Arthur Henderson has sent a circular to delegates enunciating the Labor Party's peace aims as previously published and welcoming the six main peace principles laid down by the de facto Russian Government. The circular declares that all the Socialist parties in Europe are now in accord in essentials and agree with the Bolsheviki. It adds: "So, also, judging by his published statement, does President Wilson."

FRANCE CHARTERS SHIPS BRAZIL SEIZED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The thirty German ships, seized by Brazil when that country entered the war, have been chartered by the French Government for war purposes. The vessels represent an aggregate of about 120,000 gross tons.

This announcement by the State Department gave further evidence of the inter-allied agreement that the provisioning of France should not be hampered by troop movements from America.

This Government had considered entering into negotiations for the vessels to supplement the transport and supply fleet of the expeditionary forces, but France's need of tonnage to bring in food was recognized as more urgent.

The terms under which France has chartered the ships from Brazil include an agreement to move the Brazilian coffee crops. It is expected that the vessels will be used in moving much of the 2,500,000 tons of wheat recently sold by Argentina to the Allied Governments.

BRITAIN TO PROMOTE HER 'NEW ARMY' MEN

Daily Mail Says "Regulars" Will No Longer Have a Monopoly of High Rank.

STAFF FINDS DEFENDERS

Other London Papers Denounce Attacks, Hinting That Premier Inspired Them.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—According to The Daily Mail the higher ranks in the army command, which hitherto have been held almost exclusively by officers of the old regular army, hereafter will be open to officers of the new army, from which a number of new Brigadier Generals are to be appointed.

This subject has lately been agitated in the newspapers, and The Daily Mail says the Government's decision has been taken in deference to overwhelming public opinion. The newspaper adds that the devotion and skill of the officers of the old army are recognized, but that the number of these officers, originally about 10,000, has now greatly decreased, while the new army contains nearly 100,000 officers eligible for promotion.

Rally to Robertson's Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Northcliffe attack on the Imperial General Staff, launched in the columns of The Daily Mail, has drawn the fire of some of the London newspapers.

The Daily Chronicle introduces an editorial, condemning Lord Northcliffe's campaign, by referring to "the important changes recently made in the high command in France by the introduction of new blood," and instances the appointments of General Lawrence as Haig's Chief of Staff, Colonel E. W. Cox as the new Chief of Intelligence on Haig's staff, and General Travers Clarke as the new Quartermaster General. Other changes, says The Chronicle, are taking place during the lull in the fighting, which, it is confidently hoped, will bring new energy and ideas to the direction of the British armies. The Chronicle proceeds:

"It is just at this moment, when changes are in full swing, that the same newspapers which waged their successive vendettas against Kitchener, Asquith, and Jellicoe are now trying to launch a full-dress offensive against Robertson and Haig. As in those instances the attack comes from one voice, speaking through a number of journalistic gramophones. Consistency is not a virtue which it seems to consider worth troubling about, and the curious thing is that the very policy which it is now adjuring the Ministerial politicians to adopt, (civilian interference with the military command,) is the one which till a few days ago it invariably denounced.

Condemns "Internal Offensive."

"We cannot believe the British nation, which owes so much of its success in history to the sobriety of its popular judgments, either desires such an orgy of destructive meddling and squabbling or will permit it to proceed. We have enough enemies to fight on the other side of No Man's Land. There must be no internal offensive to distract and paralyze our war.

"We see that Lord Northcliffe's gramophones are calling for courage in the Government. There is a good opportunity for the Government to display that courage by preventing the press from dragging discussions of the highest military matters down to the level of cheap personalities and catchwords of the market place. To discuss them in such terms can only, if it has influence, have the effect of straining the relations between politicians and Generals, between soldiers and their commanders, and setting the whole people at sixes and sevens. Nothing would be more entirely to the taste of the enemy.

"In German eyes the most important front is the civilian front, and our indiscreet press provides the very propaganda that Potsdam needs to keep up German unity and enable Kaiserism to 'hold through.'"

The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"I find that members of Parliament generally view with repugnance and profound misgiving the newspaper campaign against the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Either Sir William Robertson is or is not a great success in that office. If he is, then he ought to be protected from anonymous attacks. If he is not the man for the job, the responsibility for retaining him belongs to the War Cabinet. The Cabinet's duty is to stand by its chief military adviser or appoint a successor to him. In parliamentary circles there is much comment on the levity, want of balance, and swift alternatives of policy that mark our sensational newspapers."

Daily News Denounces Attacks.

The Daily News comments:

"Lord Northcliffe is accustomed to eat his words and to destroy his idols and is acting only according to his invariable rule. The point we wish to emphasize is that this is not a mere sudden outbreak of irresponsible journalism. It is the first open hint of what has been notorious in political circles for months past. It was known as long ago as 1916 that an intrigue was on foot against the Chief of Staff. The fact was implicit in the Paris speech, and no one familiar with the methods that prevail doubted that the Cambrai incident would be used for the consummation of the long-contemplated process of what Lord Northcliffe calls the 'shunting' of Sir William Robertson.

"The question we have to ask is not whether Robertson ought to be shunted. The question for the country and for Parliament is how long this kind of public assassination is to be tolerated.

"We have just seen the ablest seaman in the navy dismissed from his post. He fell, as others fell, at the instance of a crusade in the Northcliffe gutter press. But from what quarter came the impulse of that crusade? The poisoned arrows were shot by Lord Northcliffe. Who was supplying him with arrows and who is supplying him with the same poisoned arrows today that are directed against Robertson?"

Morning Post Suspects the Premier.

The Morning Post in an editorial styled "Off with His Head," says of Lovat Fraser's article in The Daily Mail:

"What is to be said of this wild farrago? It gives ground for anxiety, certainly—not for the War Office, but for the press. For if popular newspapers, and an immense group of newspapers, can print and believe in such rubbish, what remains to be said of British journalism?

"Fraser asks the question, 'What have they done with the best brains in the new army?' But there is another question not less pertinent: 'What have they done with the best brains in the Northcliffe press?' We are afraid they must be still in the ranks—selling the papers. We cannot believe that they were ever promoted even to be sub-editor.

"'Non, non,' must be written over the gateway of Carmelite House; and if there is by chance a good military critic on their General Staff we are certain that he will not survive this article.

"When we see this return to the cry for an imaginative strategy and political control of the army we begin to suspect behind the hand of Fraser the voice of Lloyd George. If it is not so, the coincidence is remarkable. It looks extremely like a renewal of the old political conspiracy against the army chiefs. If it is so, we suggest to Lloyd George that if there is one thing which would induce Parliament and the country to prefer even Asquith to our present Prime Minister it is this perpetual suspicion of intrigue against the high command."

The "Non, non" reference in The Morning Post editorial is to Mr. Fraser's suggestion that, just as Robertson had earned from the French the nickname of "General Non Non," "upon the doors of the War Office are inscribed the words 'Non, Non,' and in the innermost sanctuary there reposes the mysterious Order in Council, the result of which is a Government which at times does not govern because it has to spend all its time in fighting narrow-minded military autocrats, clothed with semi-Prussian powers, lacking in vision and imbued with a spirit of obsolete professional formalism."

Mr. Fraser, explaining the mysterious Order in Council, said:

"We are told to 'trust the soldiers.' The soldiers in Whitehall have never trusted the public. The time came when Asquith in his turn trusted Lord Kitchener so little that when he put in Sir William Robertson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, he armed him with a special Order in Council. The object of the order was to reduce Kitchener to a cipher. But, however justifiable the original intention may have been, an unconstitutional position was created which should not now be maintained. Hence, for instance, the weak position of the Earl of Derby, present Secretary of State for War. The powers conferred upon the Chief of the Imperial General Staff without the knowledge of the nation are unsuited to a democratic country, and it appears probable that much mischief has resulted from their retention."

London Times Makes No Comment.

Lord Northcliffe's Times, once called "The Thunderer," did not utter even a whisper about its Carmelite House contemporary's campaign against Robertson, and tonight's Globe surmises that "the offensive" is experiencing a lull because its prospects are not promising. The Globe "sincerely hopes that Lord Northcliffe, who has rendered conspicuous service in the war, is not personally engaged in the new offensive, though the heavy and light artillery for it is produced by the Northcliffe press." This imperialistic paper says in the plainest language that the campaign had its origin in political circles, and the radical Star asks:

"Is it seriously proposed to put Northcliffe in Carson's place? Was he made Chairman of the American mission in London to give him the entrée into the War Cabinet by the back door?"

Incidentally The Star remarks that "everybody knows that the truth about Carson's resignation has not been told."

CARSON'S RESIGNATION ENCOURAGES ULSTER

He Goes to Consult Leaders, Who Expect a New Fight Against Home Rule.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Sir Edward Carson's resignation from the War Cabinet continues to be the subject of interest and speculation. Belfast messages say that he goes immediately to Ulster for a conference with the local leaders. The Ulster papers take it for granted that he resigned in order to renew the fight against Home Rule. The Belfast News-Letter, the leading Carson organ, says:

"His resignation is Ulster's gain in the struggle that is now before us. We shall enter upon it under his leadership with unabated courage."

Lieut. Col. James Craig, Unionist Member of Parliament for East Down and also an Ulster leader, resigned his post today as Lord Treasurer of the Household, in consequence of Sir Edward Carson's action. In his letter to the Premier he says:

"Although the place I have the honor to occupy is a subordinate one, my personal position is necessarily affected by the resignation of Sir Edward Carson. I have been so intimately associated with him in Irish affairs that it is quite impossible for me to separate myself from the action he has now taken."

This letter is generally interpreted as meaning that Colonel Craig aligns himself with Sir Edward in continued opposition to a Home Rule settlement.

The resignation of Sir Edward is held in some quarters to indicate that the Government, accepting the advice of its supporters in England and its friends in the United States and the Dominions, has decided to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. Those who entertain this theory say that if Sir Edward had remained in the Cabinet he would have been compelled to choose between his loyalty to the Government and to his Ulster Unionist followers. This, they say, he has avoided by resigning, and now he has a free hand.

Lord Northcliffe today stated that there was not a word of truth in a report that he was to succeed to Sir Edward's post.

The Irish Convention held its thirty-fourth meeting today and further discussed the report presented by the Grand Committee. It will meet again tomorrow. The continuance of the sessions of the convention is regarded by its well-wishers as of good portent.

SEES HOPE IN CARSON'S ACT.

T. P. O'Connor Thinks It Will Aid a Settlement in Ireland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P. Irish leader, who was here today, in discussing the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British War Cabinet, said he thought it helped the chances of a friendly settlement of the Irish problem.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that all the persuasion of Mr. Lloyd George is being used on the representatives of the Orange party not to disappoint the hopes of all the world and not to prejudice seriously the vigorous prosecution of the war to a decisive victory by holding out in the impossible policy of dividing Ireland. I have heard of other difficulties at the convention, but this old demand of a portion of Ulster to be separated from the rest of Ireland has always appeared to me a real difficulty; and Sir Edward Carson's position became increasingly difficult as the convention approached the final hour when this fateful question of Ulster had to be solved.

"Though he probably is anxious for a settlement and sees the far-reaching and disastrous consequence of a failure by the convention to settle, Sir Edward Carson may have found it difficult, owing to his supreme responsibility for the Ulster movement in the past, to use any pressure as a Minister on his old associates to abandon their previous positions; and on the other hand, his desire for settlement could not permit him to use any influence in an opposite direction. These reasons induce me to the belief that the resignation is helpful."

WARNS GERMANS OF EASTERN PERIL

Harden Bids Them Beware of an Eastern Alsace-Lorraine—Defends Trotzky Envoys.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent telegraphs the following:

"Maximilian Harden, in the latest issue of Zukunft, defends the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk and attacks the German annexationist plans. Referring to Trotzky, he says:

"'This man is not only dialectically superior to his opponents, he is also very strong behind his armor of dialectics, because he always believes what he says. He never clamps himself to a form of words, does not shrink from the plainest publicity, and he breaks through windows into the house of his desire where others would try to crawl in through back doors.

"'And what should he fear from outside? Even if the Russian armies are without discipline or equipment and therefore unusable, yet Russia's three Generals, January, February, and March, are unconquerable, while Trotzky believes the enemy does not become stronger. As to the tone and contents of his Brest-Litovsk speeches, only the ignorant or those unwilling to acknowledge the truth will be surprised.

"'It is said among us that the Russians must have peace, and have it at any price, for if the negotiations failed Lenine's party would be lost. This is one of those formulae of simpletons which deceive their inventors and others, one of those many formulae such as "England's great maw is exhaling its last breath," "France is piping its last notes," "America's attempts to terrorize do not frighten us, for it is only arming itself against Japan and will not cross the water." All these are from the same budget and should be thrown on the dungheap, for they contain nothing nourishing or useful.'

"Referring to the eastern annexationists, Harden writes:

"'He who wishes to tear away Poland, Courland, Lithuania, Esthonia, and Livonia from the Russian Empire makes for himself this empire into a mortal enemy at the very latest tomorrow, for his empire will not always have Leninelstic feelings. And before 1950 it will comprise 200,000,000 people. And he will accomplish that without having been of the least service to himself. These countries or pieces of countries would bring us no advantage. Their economic development could not in the least be helped by gold manuring by the German Empire with its at least 150,000,000,000 war debts, and the Slavic stream through Germany would endanger the life, and not merely that of East Prussia.

"'After our experience in the west there is now to be created in the east a much greater and much more dangerous Alsace-Lorraine.'"

WARNED NOT TO SAIL ON NIEUW AMSTERDAM

Anonymous Advice Sent to Passengers on the Holland-America Liner.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from The Hague says that it is reported that some passengers on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam have received anonymous warnings not to sail for the United States on her.

The correspondent adds that the warnings are similar to those issued before the Cunard liner Lusitania was sunk.

Advices received from Amsterdam Saturday stated the Telegraaf as saying that the Nieuw Amsterdam was still lying at Rotterdam because the German Government had declined to give a guarantee for her safe crossing of the Atlantic. The steamer has been lying in port since Jan. 16 with 2,000 passengers on board, among them thirty Americans.

AWAIT HERTLING SPEECH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—The Berlin Gazette reports that Chancellor von Hertling's speech on Thursday before the Main Committee of the Reichstag will be delivered at 3 o'clock and that there will be a general political debate, in which Foreign Minister von Kühlmann, who returned on Sunday from Brest-Litovsk, will join.

The paper states that Count Czernin has returned to Vienna and Trotzky is in Petrograd. Von Kühlmann will make use of the pause in the negotiations to get in touch with affairs in Berlin. Von Kühlmann is to have a meeting with leaders of the Reichstag.

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Ancient Paintings
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FRANCE ALL READY FOR GERMAN DRIVE

Calmly Confident of Her Ability to Withstand the Worst Hindenburg Can Do.

DESIRES DECISIVE BATTLE

Calais and Nancy Expected to be Main Objectives of Foe's Greatest Drives of War.

FOE'S ACTIVITY FEVERISH

Belgian Towns Are Crowded with Troops, Who Are Receiving Intensive Training.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Today France is awaiting the German offensive, awaiting it with calm and confidence, awaiting it almost with gladness. Rightly or wrongly, the nation believes that a huge drive against the western front is impending. Rightly or wrongly, it believes that the coming battle will be the greatest—perhaps the decisive, perhaps even the final—battle of the war.

For weeks the leading newspapers have emphasized the subject. Each day their warnings have grown more definite, insistent. Yesterday the Temps' military editorial said: "Now we have reached Jan. 20, the date that it had been declared would mark the beginning of the great German offensive, and yet the communiqués have rarely contained so little news of action."

On Saturday the Intransigeant's headlines ran; "The Battle of the West," and yesterday, "The Coming Battle." This morning Joseph Reinach writes in the Figaro:

"Since yesterday we are allowed to speak of one of the objectives of the coming offensive. This is Nancy—Nancy the famous capital of Lorraine, which German calculations reckoned would fall three days after hostilities commenced and whose Grand Couronne resisted every assault under the very eyes of the Kaiser, already decked and caparisoned for his triumphant entry. Nancy—what a prize! 'You want the Lorraine we hold,' cried recently Karl von Stantz. 'Our answer is we shall take all Lorraine.'

Seek Revenge for 1914 Defeat.

"I have never lost the idea that the Germans would one day seek revenge for their defeat of 1914 at the Grand Couronne, and I know that during the last three years they have worked hard before their mighty intrenched camp of Metz. We also have worked hard. The Germans have no illusions as to the strength of our defenses in this sector, which are forged of the same steel as those of Champagne, of Artois, and of Verdun. But I take this opportunity to call attention to enemy concentrations of troops in the forests of German-held Lorraine and to emphasize the temptation to the German to attempt a blow against the historic City of Nancy."

That is definite word enough from France's foremost military writer to show that there are good grounds for announcing France's belief that a German onslaught is imminent. It is true, the suggestion has been made that press insistence on the probability of an attack is meant to distract attention from the Caillaux and lesser scandals, but the very newspapers that have raised the note of warning most loudly are of "nationalist" or ultra-patriotic tendency and have throughout been most vehement against treason.

Besides, there are many reasons to justify the Temps' expectation that the present inactivity is but the calm that precedes the storm. To begin with Germany's internal political situation. It is now clear that the military leaders and Pan Germanists had a desperate fight to carry through their annexationist program concerning territories. Fear that Trotzky might hold firm and the peace negotiations be broken off nerved the efforts of the moderates. Crown Council followed Crown Council in tumultuous succession, and there are even rumors of a virtual militarist coup d'état that finally gave them control. Militarism is still supreme in Germany, but its chiefs must know that their hold on the nation is insecure, that longing for peace is fast replacing desire for victory.

Activity All Along the Line.

For the present Russia can be cajoled, tricked, or even ignored, which means that Hindenburg has time and men at his disposal for a last attempt to wrest triumphs from disaster. All information the Allies gather regarding German movements goes to prove that he intends to utilize the opportunity. Reinach has mentioned concentrations in German Lorraine. Every report about the hostile front from Nieuport to St. Quentin refers to similar activity.

Reinach stated his opinion nearly a month ago that the calm in the east would render half a million extra men available for the west. I was told two days ago that it had been learned from the interior of Belgium that not only were cantonments and towns and villages packed everywhere with troops, but that these troops were receiving intensive training; that rest camps had been practically abolished and that feverish activity prevailed on all sides. The point was emphasized that not only were numbers increased, but that care was being taken to replace weary or inferior units, or even individuals, by men of better quality.

It was the opinion that a big attack was inevitable, and that the period of preparation was nearly, if not quite, ended. German air activity, raiding, and incessant cannonade to "register" artillery objectives point to the same conclusion. Along the whole allied front these symptoms are evident, but the impression is growing that the main blows will fall at both ends—against Calais and Nancy—with possibly simultaneous attacks in Artois, Champagne, and Alsace.

This battle of France may begin around the same date as began the battle of Verdun two years ago. But this time France is ready for it. Her people are forewarned, her soldiers formed. Under Clemenceau the country knows that there is no longer fear of traitorous French. Under Pétain the army has confidence that it can rival the heroism of Verdun. Today France stands to arms with better morale than ever before.

GERMAN PRISONERS IGNORANT OF 'DRIVE'

British in West Think Talk of Great Offensive Is Greatly Exaggerated.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 21.—Although there is "nothing of special interest to report," the guns on both sides are waking out of Winter slumber and indulging in a little frightfulness from day to day.

The German batteries are active in odd half hours against the outer edge of the Ypres salient from Passchendaele downward, with scattered fire on the back areas across the Menin Road, and old places of strife like Monchy and Fampoux. The suburbs of Lens, Bullecourt, and Havrincourt are not health resorts for picnic parties. The British guns are doing counterbattery work with the aid of airplanes when there is an hour or two of visibility and ranging with destructive fire on the enemy's trenches, working parties, and roads, but the relief from incessant infantry fighting is shown by the clean drop in casualties and the splendid emptiness of the wards in the clearing stations and base hospitals.

Even the cases of sickness are not heavy apart from the usual Winter elements. In spite of the hard Winter (perhaps because of it) the health of the British troops is wonderful. The frost and snow did them no harm. They were able to keep dry, and one battalion I know had no need to issue gum boots while they were in line during the Christmastide and the new year, and there was not a single case of trench foot. Gum boots are wanted now, for the thaw has brought back the old quagmires in the low-lying parts of the line.

Sufferings in German Trenches.

But the British capture of the ridges during last year's fighting has put the enemy into the worst positions, and many of his front-line sectors are in fearful condition. Now and again during the last week or two the British have grabbed some muddy scarecrows out of their water-logged trenches and brought them back as prisoners. They lost their way in trying to find these ditches, from which sandbags had slited down, and have fallen gladly enough into the hands of the British.

They tell miserable tales of their discomfort. One lot found that their only dugout had eighteen inches of water on the floor. They spent their first night in it standing, but not upright because of the low roof. Afterward they kept bailing it out and spread their blankets on the wet ground until an hour or two later the water rose again and they had to bale it out once more. So the days passed with little food because it was difficult to get up supplies, and there was wretchedness of body and spirit.

There must be thousands of German soldiers living like that opposite the British lines, and it does not make for cheerfulness or rosy optimism. Their best hope is "peace by understanding," which, they believe, may come owing to the pressure of popular opinion in the army as well as out of it.

In the German Army there is undoubtedly some relaxation of that iron discipline which formerly prevailed, as if the officers were afraid of punishing the men severely even for the gravest offenses. It is significant that orders are issued to the company commanders to prevent desertions on the way into the line, and still more noteworthy these deserters are not shot, but are sent back quietly to prisons in Germany, which are reported to be full of them.

It would be rash and foolish to suppose anything like a general breakdown of German morale, but these cases show a change in psychology due to the long strain of the war on certain battalions which have been under fire of the British guns and attacks of the infantry.

Germans Plan Gas Poisoning.

To avoid duty in the front line the favorite dodge seems to be shamming gas poisoning by artificial vomiting. There are other methods of malingering which must trouble the German medical service.

Meanwhile they seem to know nothing definite of the great "Spring offensive" in the west beyond the vague rumors of heavy concentrating behind the lines. The higher command seems to wish to alarm the Allies by exaggerating the scale of this menace and convey the impression that masses of troops are being brought to the western front from the east.

The enemy's plans of attack in the west are serious enough, and his movement of troops from the east and other fronts continues, but he is trying to build up a mightier bogey than he can actually command so that the Allies may be demoralized by its ferocious aspect. They are not likely to be deceived by such camouflage, which is transparently thin. Meanwhile the British armies are waiting and watching.

My personal opinion, which has no authority behind it, is that no great operations can begin for at least a month. No Man's Land is in flood. The roads are too soft to hold the weight of heavy guns. The enemy cannot make assembly trenches or gun positions in the bogs.

It is probable that for several weeks still there will be "nothing of special interest to report" except from the interior of Germany, which, for the time being, is the real battleground where the life or death of many thousands of her men will be decided.

GREAT DESTRUCTION BY GERMAN FLOODS

Melting Snow Sweeps Away Factories and Dwellings and Holds Up Traffic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—Heavy floods are reported all over Germany, due to tremendous snowfalls, which are now melting.

Dwellings, factories, munition works, and bridges have been destroyed. They have been washed away in many places, and cattle, furniture and household goods are seen floating. Factory work has been stopped in many parts of Germany, and railway traffic, post and telegraphic service have been seriously interfered with for several days, first by the heavy snows and now by the floods.

In the Rhine district it is stated that munition factories have been seriously damaged. The destruction has been particularly severe in Hanover, Jena, Karlsruhe, the Harz district, and South Germany.

Two thousand soldiers arrived yesterday in Berlin to help clear away the snow in order to enable a continuation of traffic.

FOUR EXPLOSIONS AS BRESLAU SANK

Turkish Warships Were Retiring Before Small British Craft When Mines Were Hit.

AIRMEN CHASED GOEBEN

And a Submarine Joined Enemy's Forces—Turks Trying to Salvage Stranded Cruiser.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British destroyer Lizard was about two miles from the northeasterly point of the island of Imbros on patrol duty at 5:20 o'clock Sunday morning when it sighted the Turkish warships Goeben and Breslau, (Sultan Selim and Midullu,) says an official statement from the Admiralty, giving a detailed report of the engagement which resulted in the loss of the Breslau and the beaching of the Goeben.

The Breslau was steaming in a northerly direction to the south and east of Cape Cephalo, followed by the Goeben, which was about a mile astern. The Lizard at once gave the alarm, and, opening fire, it procedeed to keep in as close touch as possible with the enemy ships. The Goeben and Breslau engaged the Lizard at about 11,000 yards, shooting over her without hitting.

The Goeben sighted British monitors in Kusu Bay on the northeast corner of Imbros and engaged them, the Breslau continuing to fight the Lizard, which was prevented from closing to torpedo range because of the accuracy of the enemy's fire at the shorter range. The destroyer Tigress now joined the Lizard; and the two destroyers endeavored to cover the monitors by forming a smoke screen, in attempting which they were subject to an accurate fire from the Goeben.

Meanwhile the British monitor Raglan had been hit heavily, and sank. The small monitor M 28, which was on fire amidships, blew up and finally disappeared about 6 A. M. The enemy then ceased his fire and altered his course to the southward.

Observing trawlers coming to the assistance of the monitors, the Tigress and the Lizard followed the enemy. At 7 A. M., when the Breslau was about six miles south of Cephalo, a large explosion was observed abreast her afterfunnel. Two or three minutes later three more explosions took place, and at ten minutes past 7 she sank by the stern, keeling over as she went down.

On seeing the Breslau sink, the Goeben turned and circled round her once, and then continued on a southerly course. Imemdiately after this four enemy destroyers were sighted coming out of the Dardanelles, supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The Tigress and the Lizard at once engaged the enemy destroyers, which hurriedly retired up the Straits, the nearest one being hit repeatedly and set on fire.

The Goeben continued a southerly course until an attack by British aircraft forced her to alter her course and head for the Dardanelles. In the act of turning she struck a mine which caused her to settle down aft with a list of 10 to 15 degrees, which considerably reduced her speed. She proceeded slowly up the Dardanelles, escorted by enemy seaplanes and the four Turkish destroyers which had returned to her assistance.

British aircraft attacked the Goeben repeatedly and obtained two direct hits when she was off Chanak. The Goeben was now in such a damaged condition that she was steered for the shore and beached at the extreme end of the Nagara Point, about 100 yards from the lighthouse. Soon after she was beached, two more direct hits were made on her by the aircraft which were engaged heavily by several enemy seaplanes. In the encounters that took place one of the British seaplanes failed to return.

The shore batteries at Cape Nelles then opened an accurate fire on the Tigress and Lizard, which had been following the Goeben, and, in view of the activity of British naval aircraft, the destroyers retired out of range and proceded to rescue the survivors of the Breslau. During these operations the periscope of a submarine was sighted and the work of rescue was interfered with while the destroyers hunted the submarine.

"German survivors from the Breslau," says the official statement, "expressed their intense dislike for the Turks, and said that they had hoped to be sent back to Germany on the Goeben's return to Constantinople after the raid.

"Our aircraft reported Monday afternoon that the Goeben was still ashore in the same position and that she was still being bombed."

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 22.—Up to the present no German or Austrian paper arriving here has mentioned the naval engagement between the British and the Turkish cruisers Midullu and Sultan Selim, (formerly the German Breslau and Goeben.)

A Vienna dispatch under date of Monday was received at Buchs today reporting that the Goeben may be considered a total loss. It has been found impossible to remove the machinery, and the vessel has been the target of submarine and airplane attacks.

The crew has attempted to save the bigger guns, and the ammunition has been thrown overboard to avoid an explosion. Numerous tugs have arrived off Nagara to assist the beached cruiser.

WOMEN PLAN BALLOT FIGHT.

Suffragists Prepare to Meet Any Effort to Nullify Amendment.

Suffragists are preparing to fight any action which the Legislature may consider tending to nullify the amendment adopted last Fall giving women the vote. A bill which, it was said at the suffrage headquarters, is being prepared by Assemblyman Clarence F. Welch of Albany to provide for a rediscussion, and another vote on the whole question will receive first attention of the suffragists.

"I have only an imperfect knowledge of the bill which Mr. Welch is getting ready," Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Acting Chairman of the party in the absence of Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, said last night. "I knew, of course, that Mr. Welch was going to try to get the Legislature to take some sort of action against us. The bill, I think, demands some sort of referendum by the men and women of the State and aims to reopen the whole suffrage question in New York."

The suffragists received news yesterday of a resolution adopted by Old Glory Council, Society of Native Born of the U. S. A., pledging the voting strength of the organization to the defeat of any efforts in the Legislature to nullify woman suffrage in New York.

B. Altman & Co.

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Black Manchurian Dog Fur Coats.	Formerly $39.50	Now $29.50
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Formerly $225—$275—$350—$750 to $2000.

STOLES—PELERINES—SETS—SCARFS AND MUFFS AT REDUCTIONS OF ⅓ TO ½

$75 to $195 Gowns at $38—$65—$85
Street—afternoon—reception and evening wear.

$125 to $350 Wraps $75—$125—$195
Of chiffon velvet and metallic brocades, trimmed with fashionable furs.

$95 to $145 Coats $55—$95
Of fine soft materials combined with luxurious fur trimmings.

$125 to $195 Suits $48—$85
Street and costume styles, including rich fur-trimmed effects.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Boys' Wash Suits at Half

An Advance Sale

Marking the time to anticipate the small boy's needs and to buy for him an entire season's supply of those smart and serviceable Suits.

Suits for School and Play.
Suits for Dress-up Occasions.

Plain, practical Suits and pretty Suits, in Light and Dark Blues and Brown, Green, Tan, Striped Effects, White trimmed with color.

360 Suits, Worth up to $5.50, **$2.55**

Galatea, Repp, Chambray, Palmer Linen, Linen and Devonshire Cloth. New Junior Norfolk, Middy, Belted and Jack Tar models for boys of 3 to 9 years.

420 Suits, Worth up to $3.50, **$1.65**

Woven Madras, Kiddie Cloth, Palmer Linen, Repp, Chambray, Galatea and Devonshire Cloth, Junior Norfolk, Middy and Double Breasted models in sizes 3 to 10 years.

Values That Will Make This—Our First Annual Sale of Wash Suits—An Event To Be Remembered For Its Extraordinary Economies.

Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Ready To Serve You In Time Of Need

Why place your faith in the straw of credit buying when the way is open to a more dependable service which will help you through stormy seas of constantly increasing costs of living?

Why depend upon the "charge-it" system with its organization of credit men, correspondents, clerks and collectors, all of which inevitably add to the cost of goods sold in "charge-it" stores—to credit and cash customers alike?

The Depositors' Account (D. A.) is a friend in need—ready to show you the way to economical shopping without tempting you to reach beyond your means—through "buy-now-pay-later" methods.

The D. A. gives your money added strength by paying interest on your deposit at the rate of four per cent. up to the moment you exchange it for merchandise or draw against it for other purposes.

The D. A. does not discriminate. It does not choose its users through the medium of Dun's or Bradstreet's. It does not care whether you have enjoyed the pay-later privilege elsewhere nor to what extent. You and your neighbor will always find it ready to help you.

The D. A. is an able assistant to this store which has sold merchandise of quality for sixty years for cash only—an institution which reaches to all corners of the world with its cash purchasing power that you may buy at less than elsewhere.

Begin to shop on a D. A. now. Deposit any sum you desire, sign a signature card—and receive a card bearing your D. A. Number to make shopping easy.

Then—shop as you have always done, giving your name and number to the salesperson and the amount will be deducted from your balance on deposit.

Get Your Number—Today

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Shop on a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, have all your purchases charged to your D. A. at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop.

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America's Physic

is Nature's own physician. Bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana.

Look for the little Red Devil of good health on every bottle. Large bottle 35c; smaller bottle 15c.

Your Physician Prescribes It

12

"Turner for Concrete"

HUGGINS TRADES FIVE PLAYERS TO GET PRATT FOR THE YANKEES

PRATT AND PLANK TRADED TO YANKS

Huggins Gives Five Players in Deal for Infielder and Veteran of Browns.

$15,000 PAID IN ADDITION

Local Club Turns Over Cash and Nunamaker, Shocker, Cullop, Gedeon, and Maisel.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees had to part with five players and $15,000 in cash to get Derrill Pratt for the New York Club at St. Louis yesterday. The Yankee players who go to the Mound City in the deal are Catcher Leslie Nunamaker, Pitchers Urban Shocker and Nick Cullop, and Infielders Maisel and Gedeon. With Pratt, the Yankees get Eddie Plank, the veteran left-handed pitcher, who is 43 years old and has seen seventeen years of service in the major leagues. This move of Manager Huggins is the beginning of a general housecleaning in the Yankee club. Huggins already has his eye on a couple of outfielders, and before the season opens it is expected that the Yankees will present a much stronger front than they have during the last few seasons.

In Pratt the Yankees get one of the most promising infielders in the American League. Although he had one of his poorest seasons last year with St. Louis, he ranked second to Eddie Collins of the White Sox as a second baseman. Conditions in St. Louis last season were very unfavorable for harmony, and Pratt's batting fell off badly. Normally, however, he hits at about a .290 clip.

Pratt was born in Walhalla, S. C., and is 25 years old. He played at Auburn College and at the University of Alabama. He played with Montgomery in the Southern Association, and was sold to the St. Louis Browns in 1911. In 1912 he had a batting average of .302. Manager Huggins believes that Pratt is just the man to fill out the Yankee infield. The weakest place was at second base, but with Pratt at the keystone bag, the inner defense looks considerably stronger.

The coming of Eddie Plank will bring to the Polo Grounds one of the most picturesque pitchers the national game has ever developed. The famous trio of Plank, Bender, and Coombs constituted the pitching strength of Connie Mack's famous Athletics when they were winning world's championships. Last season Plank had to quit the Browns in August because of a sore arm. The ailment was only temporary, and he expects to be able to do his share next season. Plank has always objected to St. Louis because of the excessive heat there in Summer. The first season Plank went to St. Louis he and some of the other players who were not accustomed to the St. Louis heat used to sleep on cots in the grand stand at the baseball park.

Although he is the oldest man playing the game in the major leagues, Plank still believes that he will be able to hold his own with the present-day crop of pitchers. He is a keen judge of batsmen, and will be of valuable service to the Yankees in coaching their young pitchers.

With Pipp at first, Pratt at second, Pockinpaugh at short, and Baker at third Huggins believes that he has an infield which will accomplish things. He has good reserve infield strength in Ward and Fewster and in Zinn Beck, the third baseman drafted from Milwaukee at the close of last season.

Huggins thinks that Caldwell will be in shape to pitch his best next season. Caldwell is spending the Winter in New York and is anxiously waiting for the time to report at the Spring training camp. Huggins is not worrying so much about the pitching staff as he is about hard-hitting outfielders, for he must find a couple of players who can be depended upon to hammer in a few runs. Last season the Yankee pitchers delivered numerous games which would have been victories if there had been any one on the club who could make a timely hit.

With Nunamaker gone, Huggins expects to rely on his young catchers, Al Walters will get his regular chance this year, and promises to develop into one of the best of backstops. Muddy Ruel and Truck Hannah are two of the youngsters who should get in major league stride this Summer. Both were classed as high-class performers in the minor leagues.

Joe Gedeon, who had every indication of becoming a high-class player, has never quite attained expectations, although at the end of last season he was displaying some hitting ability. It is believed that the shift to St. Louis will benefit Gedeon, and he will show his best when he gets a chance as a regular. Fritz Maisel was tried at second, third, and in the outfield by Manager Bill Donovan, but Maisel never was able to hit consistently.

Manager Huggins was reluctant to part with Shocker and Cullop, but the St. Louis Club wanted pitchers so badly that it was necessary to give up these promising boxmen to drive the bargain for Pratt.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, who was at Washington Monday with the joint committee of the major leagues conferring with the Government officials about the war tax on baseball admissions, returned yesterday and stated that Commissioner D. C. Roper would announce the plan of baseball taxation next week. Secretary Foster stated that the matter of collecting the tax would be simplified as much as possible for the patrons.

Joe Rodriguez, the Cuban first baseman who joined the Giants at the close of last season, has signed his contract for next season. Rodriguez is playing ball in Havana this Winter.

PLANK THROUGH WITH GAME

Veteran Asserts He Will Not Play with Yankees.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—"I will not go to New York next season. I am through with baseball forever. That goes." This was the statement made by Eddie Plank, the forty-three-year-old southpaw pitcher, tonight at his farm at Gettysburg, Penn. "When I announced last Summer that I was through with baseball, at the end of 1917, I meant just that," said Plank. "I have my farm and my home and enough to take care of me, so why should I work and worry any longer?"

Silver Cats on Show Today.

The cats will have their day at the McAlpin with the opening of the Silver Society Cat Show in the roof garden at 10 A. M. today. Mrs. O. E. Gilbert, Secretary of the society, announces one of the largest entries in the history of the annual bench shows held by the Silver Society. Tabbies, smokes, chinchillas, Persians, and other classifications will compete in the two-day show, the receipts of which are for charitable purposes.

FURLOUGH TO STAR RUNNER

Stout on Way to Race Against Ray in Millrose Games.

Jole Ray will not have the expected walkover for the Rodman Wanamaker trophy at the Millrose A. A. games in Madison Square Garden tonight. The authorities at Washington have released Clyde J. Stout from his duties at the aviation camp at Fort Wayne, and he is speeding East, with every likelihood of arriving in plenty of time to toe the mark for the mile and a half race that promises to be the best event of the games.

Stout, who holds the Western Conference record for two miles, was one of the first men to enter for the mile and a half special which Ray won last year in record time. The Chicago A. A. man is eager to even up the score with Jole, who defeated him in the national mile championship last year. Until called to Fort Wayne he had plenty of opportunities to train, and is reported to be in the best of condition. Stout left Detroit at 3:55 in the afternoon, and is due in New York at 9:50 this morning.

Many of the army and navy contingents have arrived, and a strong representation is assured for the contests open to the service, which will close with a race for what will amount to a championship of the service, a relay race between the winning team in the army relay and the successful quartet in a similar event for the navy. Tom Halpin, Abel Kiviat and many other stars are among those qualified for the service events.

CRIMSON LEADS AT SQUASH.

Harvard Club Team Gains Advantage in Class B Tourney.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Columbia	2	1	.666
Princeton	2	2	.500
Crescent A. C.	1	2	.333
Yale	0	3	.000

The Harvard Club squash tennis players maintained their lead at the head of the Class B division in the Metropolitan League team matches yesterday, when they defeated the Yale Club representatives on the latter's courts by a score of 5 to 2. In the other match scheduled the Princeton Club players on their home courts defeated the Columbia Club men by a score of 3 to 2.

The playing of seven matches in the Harvard-Yale Club event conforms to the new ruling by the Squash Tennis Association that Class B matches be played with seven men on a team and Class A with five. The Princeton Club men did not get word of the change in time to place a seven-man team on the courts and a five-man contest was played as in the past.

By trouncing the Yale Club men, the Harvard Club took a firm hold on first position in the race. Up to yesterday Columbia was tied with the Crimson, but the defeat of the Blue and White by Princeton dropped Columbia to second place. A. E. Ellis, who headed the Harvard Club, secured an easy victory over J. T. Terry of the Yale Club at 15-3, 15-0. The only Yale Club men to gain victories were J. A. Victor and E. J. Clapp, the former Yale hurdler. The former won from J. W. Burden, at 15-8, 15-11, and the latter defeated Donald Scott at 15-10, 15-6. J. W. Lee of Harvard defeated N. L. Feary of Yale by 15-0, 18-15, 15-10.

The Princeton Club winners were H. R. Mixsell, W. H. Bird, and Robert Monks. Both Mixsell and Monks were forced to three games by their Columbia Club rivals. The Columbia Club winners were R. L. Strebeigh and I. H. Cornell.

The summaries:

Harvard Club vs. Yale Club.

A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated J. T. Terry, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—0; J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, defeated N. L. Feary, Yale Club, 15—0, 13—15, 15—10; A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, defeated W. Adams, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—9; J. A. Victor, Yale Club, defeated J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—11; E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, defeated Donald Scott, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—6; H. S. McKee, Harvard Club, defeated R. A. Grance, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—13; A. Locke, Harvard Club, won from F. M. Blodget, Yale Club, by default.

Princeton Club vs. Columbia Club.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, 18—17, 9—15, 15—3; S. H. Bird, Princeton Club, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia Club, 15—6, 15—8; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated Dr. A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—11, 15—6; R. Monks, Princeton Club, defeated R. McClave, Columbia Club, 18—17, 8—15, 15—11; T. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeater G. Graham, Princeton Club, 15—12, 18—16.

BOAT SHOW OPENS AGAIN.

Marine Day to be Celebrated at the Motor Craft Exhibition.

When the doors are re-opened at the Grand Central Palace today for the continuance of the Motor Boat Show, which was closed yesterday in obedience to the order of the Fuel Administration, a large number of sailors are expected. It will be Marine Day.

Many new exhibits will be in place, but the concrete boat, which has been having a rough trip as freight from the West, may not be on hand. It was sighted at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, and the custodians of the novel craft are hoping to reach New York before the show closes.

At a meeting of the boat builders section of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers yesterday at the Engineers' Club, a resolution was passed to write a formal letter to Chairman Howard E. Coffin of the Aircraft Board at Washington, offering the services of the builders to the full extent of their ability in any manner they can be of assistance to the board.

Bankers' Hockey Game Postponed.

Competition in the recently organized Bankers' Hockey League, composed of teams representing the different banks in and about New York, which was scheduled for commencement yesterday in the Newark Ice Palace, was postponed indefinitely because of the Fuel Administration's order which closed up the Newark skating centre.

PROS IN SPIRITED TILTS AT SQUASH

Lafforgue and Mullens Victors in Opening Matches at the Yale Club.

Spirited contests marked the opening of the professional squash tennis handicap tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, the event being the first of its kind ever held in the metropolitan district. Frank Lafforgue, professional at the Yale Club, was victor in the initial contest when he defeated Harry Harris of the Montclair Athletic Club in straight games at 15—8, 15—5, 15—7. The second match provided a brilliant contest. In this James Mullens, professional at the Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated another professional from the same club, James Bevan, by a score of 11—15, 15—7, 15—11, 15—11.

Lafforgue had rather an easy time of it in bringing about the downfall of Harris. The latter was a bit wild, his own errors counting largely in turning the scale against him. Lafforgue's game was versatile and never at any time did he appear to be in danger from the play of his rival. Harris opened the match by showing a disposition to drive into the telltale and this fault was evidenced many times throughout the match. Lafforgue quickly assumed the lead, and it was not long before he had nullified the handicap of three aces which he allowed Harris. Once ensconced in the place of advantage, Lafforgue quickly ran out the game. Harris on actual play scored only eighteen aces.

James Mullens and Bevan had a driving duel, which roused the spectators to frequent bursts of applause. It was a struggle that taxed every bit of energy and reserve force that each man possessed. Bevan started out as if he would make short work of the match. Mullens could not seem to get in stroke and Bevan, who is a picturesque type of player, swept through to such a commanding advantage that even a determined rally by Mullens near the close did not have any bearing on the outcome. At one point Bevan led at 9 to 0.

The final game was a nip-and-tuck struggle. Neither man had a pronounced advantage at any time, and the men were even at 11 all. From then on Mullens' play was invincible.

The scores:

Frank Lafforgue vs. Harry Harris.

FIRST GAME.

Lafforgue.....1 1 0 0 4 1 1 0 1 0 4 1 0 1—15
*Harris.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—8

SECOND GAME.

Lafforgue .....0 3 4 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 2—15
Harris .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0.—5

THIRD GAME.

Lafforgue .....9 1 1 2 2 1 2 0 2 2—15
Harris .....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1.—7

*Played from plus 3 aces.

James Mullens vs. James Bevan.

FIRST GAME.

Mullens .....0 0 0 2 1 2 2 3 1.—11
Bevan .....4 0 4 1 0 0 1 2 2 1—15

SECOND GAME.

Mullens .....0 6 4 1 1 0 1 1—15
Bevan .....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—7

THIRD GAME.

Mullens .....0 0 1 1 6 0 0 7—15
Bevan .....1 1 0 0 2 1 0 4—11

FOURTH GAME.

Mull ...0 2 0 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 1—15
Beva.....0 2 1 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0..—11

NEWCOMB LEADS AT TRAPS.

Philadelphia Gunner Breaks 195 on Second Day at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 22.—Following up his victory in yesterday's preliminary of the 600-target midwinter trapshooting tournament, Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia made top score of 195 today. This was an improvement of two birds on yesterday's record. George N. Fish, Chauncey M. Powers of Decatur, Ill., and J. Gilbert Pye of Ollie, Iowa, tied for second place at 192.

W. H. Yule of New York and Akron tied for third place, at 189, with S. G. Vance of Tillsonburg, Ontario, and H. A. Morson of Charlotte. John Philip Sousa broke 88 of the first 100, but dropped to 81 in the afternoon, ending up with 169.

PUGILISTS ARE ACQUITTED.

Police Fail to Establish Violation of Law at Olympic A. C.

Magistrate McQuade, sitting in Washington Heights Court, yesterday discharged, within two minutes of their arraignment, the men charged with violating the law by participating in a pugilistic exhibition at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem on Monday night. Captain Gargan of the West 125th Street Station failed to establish to the satisfaction of the court that a membership fee had been charged for the alleged exhibition.

The men discharged were Daniel Davis and Harry Javlin, principals in the alleged bout; Julius Lesser, alleged referee, and Benjamin Tambor, alleged timekeeper.

SNOW HALTS YACHT RACES.

Second Contests for Harold Powers Cup at Red Bank Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 22.—Today's snowfall prevented the sailing of the second yacht race for the Harold Powers Cup and has forced a postponement of the first event in the series between the North Shrewsbury and Independent Club yachts for the third class championship pennant of North America, which had been called for Thursday afternoon. The snow on the river is about a foot thick, and the twenty odd ice yachts are resting on benches in front of the clubhouses and covered with blankets of snow.

SEELY HAS CARD OF 74.

Bridgeport Golfer Makes Best Score on Belleair Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 22.—In the first round of the annual January golf tournament at Belleair today the best matches were in the third and fourth sixteens. Three of these went beyond the eighteenth hole. W. Harker Seely of Bridgeport made a 74, which was the best score of the day. The results of the matches in the first sixteen follow:

Burton Preston, Mansfield, Ohio, defeated R. E. Edwards, Great Neck, 1 up; Dr. R. C. Gardner, Providence, defeated D. A. Loring, Jr., Locust Valley, N. Y., 6 and 5; W. Clarence Hobart, Clearwater, defeated J. R. Hanley, Chicago, 3 and 3; W. R. Trefts, Chicago, defeated Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, 2 and 1; A. K. Carty, Philadelphia, defeated T. A. Ashley, Boston, 2 and 1; Epps Weight, Jr., Clearwater, defeated Walter H. Dilke, Philadelphia, 3 and 2; John Dunts, Philadelphia, defeated P. H. Beach, Saginaw, 3 and 2; W. Harker Seely, Bridgeport, defeated F. G. Jones, Memphis, 6 and 5.

Thoroughbred Mares Arrive.

Six thoroughbred brood mares arrived from abroad on Sunday for Arthur B. Hancock and were shipped yesterday to the stud farm of Mr. Hancock in Kentucky. Five of the mares were purchased at the Newmarket December sales and the other was bought from Clarence H. Mackay.

DEAL CLUB TO HOLD JERSEY GOLF MEET

Ruling Body Again Awards Title Tournament at Annual Conclave of Delegates.

Should conditions so adjust themselves that golf tournaments will be the rule instead of the exception, as is now the case, the next championship of the New Jersey Golf Association will be held at the Deal Golf Club some time during the month of June. This was decided at the annual meeting of the organization held at the office of Frederick H. Thomas, at 71 Broadway, yesterday.

J. E. Kelly represented Deal at the meeting, and for the second successive year offered the course for the fixture. The tournament was to have been played at Deal last year but was canceled because of the war. Mr. Kelly told the delegates present that Deal still was ready to set aside its links for any week during the Summer that the organization cared to have the amateur title event played. The delegates accepted the renewed offer of Deal, and assured Mr. Kelly that when the tournament is played it will be held at Deal.

Although he was not present at the meeting, Nathan Schroeder of Englewood was re-elected President of the organization. Mr. Schroeder sent a letter, that was read at the meeting, in which he informed the members that he was ill at his Boston home and would be unable to attend. He stated that it was his wish that Deal should be thanked for offering its course for the tournament. He further commended the members of the organization for their Red Cross endeavors during the last year, and suggested that if the regular tournament fixture was not played next Summer another Red Cross tourney might be substituted.

Only Mr. Schroeder was elected at the meeting, since the constitution of the association provides that the President name his associates. In the absence of Mr. Schroeder, E. P. Holden, Jr., of the Madison Golf Club, Secretary of the association, took charge of the meeting.

He also read the Secretary's report, in which it was brought out that $804.70 remained in the treasury. The delegates suggested that this money be converted into Liberty bonds, and it is possible that the purchase will be made immediately.

Two new clubs were admitted to membership, bringing the total number to forty-six clubs. The new members are the Rockaway River Country Club and the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club.

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Three Star Whiskey
Is sold to the trade at a price which enables all dealers to retail it at
$24 Per Case—$2.25 Per Bottle
Making it the *best whiskey value* in the market today.

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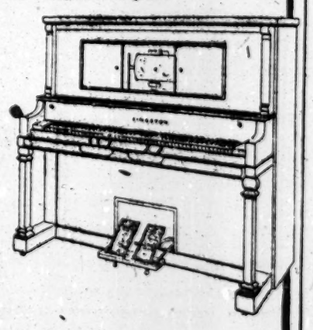

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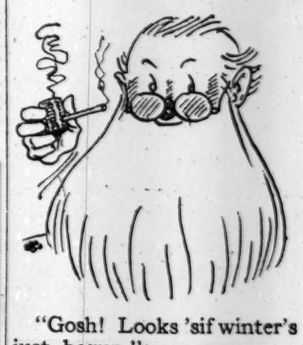
Building Construction



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49 WEST 39TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c. Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday Wednesday Saturday } Chicken Dinner

SEVEN CANDLES, 18 West 46th Street, near 5th Ave. In the ART GALLERY. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. HOME COOKING. Waffles and griddle cakes served 3 to 5 P.M.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL ROOM-DAY RESTAURANT
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

At the Sign of the Green Teapot
Closed Sundays Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 45c; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 51 West 16th St. Noon Dinner, Sunday, 75c. Luncheon, 40c. Dinner, 75c. WITH SAVORY SOUTHERN COOKING.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Sweetbread Dinner Today.

Dorothy-Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 44th St. Sunday dinner. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 38 West 59th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 185 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d. Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 85c. Sunday Dinner, 75c: Home-made Bread and Pies.

56 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE lends warmth and coziness to THE DIXIE TEA ROOM. Where an Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 58TH ST. (Plaza 1118.) Luncheon 75c. A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

THE ADELAIDE, 7 West 56th St., at Fifth Ave. Luncheon, 50-65c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 75c.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's. LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER.

TRY THE COSY, 149 West 57th Street. Sun. Dinner, 12:30-2 P.M. Luncheon, 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, $1.00.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street; bet. Madison & 5th Av. Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 55c.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. (Vdrbilt. 4235) Luncheon, 35c Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Dinner 60c, 5:30 to 7:30. Chicken every night.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street, (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 55th St. Dinner, table d'hote A la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Open Sundays.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street. (6547 Greeley.) Luncheon; Afternoon Tea. Dinner. Russian Cooking.

PRICES OF UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Bonds and stocks unlisted elsewhere, with bid and offered prices and names of firms buying or selling, given in the Open Market of The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents, $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

REPEATED RENEWAL OF NOTES IS OPPOSED

Federal Reserve Board Report Sounds Warning on Abuse of Rediscounting.

FAVORS CONGRESS ACTION

Effective Measure to Give Relief to Private Enterprises by Other Means Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — War finance and the effect of wartime industrial and commercial activities on banking are treated in the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board transmitted to Congress today. The report calls attention to changes in the legislation affecting the reserve system and to the fact that in the last year the banking medium of the country has passed from a situation where national bank notes constituted the bulk of our money to one where Federal Reserve notes form the money of the United States. There are now in circulation Federal Reserve notes to the amount of $1,348,954,075, while the volume of national bank notes in circulation is only $698,322,099.

Prominence is given by the board to constantly recurring effort to increase acceptances where contracts for successive renewals make the transaction practically a time loan, and so reduce the liquid resources of banks. On this matter the report says:

"The most urgent appeal has been that the board permit Federal Reserve Banks to discount notes which have been placed upon the market under an agreement between the borrowers and their bankers providing for a considerable number of successive renewals, the advances having been made to the borrowers for a definite term of years. Had the board permitted such paper to be rediscounted, Federal Reserve Banks would in a short time have been burdened with paper which the makers did not expect to liquidate at maturity. The discount of paper based upon such an agreement for repeated renewals is not consistent with the underlying principles of the Federal Reserve act, and the board had no hesitation in stating that it did not regard paper subject to such agreements as a proper investment for Federal Reserve Banks.

"Other propositions of a similar character were submitted to the board, and their significance is that there is pressure on the part of commercial and manufacturing enterprises to gain access to the rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and use the system to supply funds which, properly or in normal circumstances, should be provided by the securities market.

"The policy of the board has invariably been to interpret and apply the law in accordance with its manifest intent and underlying principles, with the end in view of safeguarding and maintaining the liquid character of the assets of the Federal Reserve Banks. This duty has become imperative because of the fact that the entire reserves of the member banks, so far as based upon legal requirements, are now, by the act of June 21, 1917, carried on the books of the Federal Reserve Banks. Upon these banks and upon the Federal Reserve Board, therefore, falls the responsibility for the maintenance of a liquid condition, and upon them will justly fall censure for any unauthorized use of these reserve funds, which are held under a trusteeship of the highest character.

"Therefore, in no circumstances can the board admit the eligibility of paper, by whomsoever made, which in its essential character fails to conform to sound banking principles and to the provisions of the Federal Reserve act. In making this statement of its attitude the board does not ignore or overlook the serious problems which now confront private enterprises in providing for their financial requiremetns both as to new money and maturing obligations. Reference has already been made to the position of the savings banks and investment institutions in general. Undoubtedly some effective measure, not so much of actual relief as of organization to afford relief if required, is desirable, and if made available will be of great benefit to the banking situation.

"The resulting problem is one which does not come within the scope of the Federal Reserve System, but it is nevertheless one to which the board cannot be indifferent, because, until some satisfactory solution is found, it will be under pressure to sanction practices and to make rulings designed to open the resources of the system to uses manifestly foreign to the intent of the act. The board, therefore, respectfully suggests early consideration by Congress of the problem of corporate financing in the belief that no satisfactory solution will be found that does not involve some degree of Governmental intervention. The board is of the opinion that some plan for Governmental intervention or aid can be worked out which would meet the requirements of the situation satisfactorily."

The present condition of a greatly expanded currency will be improved, the board believes, "as the public performs its duty of absorbing the Government loans out of savings." Before the third Liberty Loan, the report adds, Federal Reserve Banks must reduce their investments to strengthen reserves and avoid further expansion that has accompanied the last two Liberty Loans. The board does not say specifically how it purposes to do this.

Earnings of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks in 1917 were reported as $15,800,000 gross and $11,200,000 net, with declared dividends of about $8,800,000. The board's expenses have been a little less than $250,000, and the cost of administering the gold settlement fund has been only $3,500, or 1 1-3 cents a thousand dollars.

No far-reaching amendments to the Federal Reserve act are recommended, but a number of minor changes are suggested for the consideration of Congress. Among these are a change in the present method of electing Directors, called for by the fact that under present conditions only a minority of all banks entitled to vote are taking an active part in the selection; a change in the denominations of Federal Reserve notes, intended to permit the issue of large bills; a change in the terms of Section 22, which relates to transactions between Directors and their respective banks; the amendment of Section 25, designed to provide for the incorporation under Federal Reserve charter of banks for foreign trade, and the amendment of Section 25 to permit the establishment of branches of national banks in cities where such banks are located.

RESERVE BANK HERE TREBLES RESOURCES

Growth for Year, Due Primarily to New Memberships, Makes Total $1,208,924,653.

The tremendous growth of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York during the last year is indicated by the comparative statement of condition at the close of business Dec. 31, 1917, and Dec. 30, 1916, issued by the bank yesterday. It shows resources of $1,208,924,653, or three times the total for a year ago. The expansion has been due primarily to the admission of large trust companies and State banks to membership, to the handling of war loans, and to changes in the law requiring national banks to maintain all of their legal reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank.

The statement discloses that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had been rediscounting paper for other Federal Reserve Banks, such rediscounts being placed at $25,191,033. It has generally been known that the machinery for rediscounting by one bank for another had been arranged, and that the Federal Reserve Board had granted permits, as required by law, but until the publication of the report no publicity had been given to the transactions. Officials of the bank naturally declined to name the out-of-town Reserve Banks to which accommodations had been granted.

The statement also showed that the New York Reserve Bank holds more than $3,000,000 as deposits for foreign Governments, the deposits presumably representing credits granted but not yet used by some of the allied Governments to whom the United States Treasury has been making advances.

At the close of 1917 the bank had $456,238,565 of Federal Reserve notes outstanding, or more than four times the total of a year ago.

Following is the comparative statement of condition:

RESOURCES.	Dec. 30, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.
Loans and discounts—		
Bills discounted for member banks	$7,071,158	$225,117,913
Acceptances purchased	41,457,184	148,770,185
Rediscounts for other Fed. Res. Banks	.....	25,191,033
U. S. bonds	1,042,550	5,108,599
U. S. one-year Treasury notes	1,205,000	4,493,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	.....	15,000,000
Municipal warrants	972,311	510,701
Total investments	$51,748,204	$424,251,433
Reserve cash—		
*Gold with Federal Reserve agent	$107,003,765	$250,398,565
Gold redemption fund for Fed. Res. notes	250,000	10,000,000
Gold settlement fund	20,370,000	5,854,000
Gold bullion	.....	68,113,610
Gold coin and certificates	159,321,257	275,130,455
Legal tender notes	11,188,200	31,322,275
Silver certificates and coin	4,077,274	8,925,742
Total reserve	$302,410,497	$649,944,655
Other resources—		
Federal reserve notes and other cash	$13,865,897	$59,752,685
Items in process of collection	23,077,418	48,091,700
Exchanges for Clearing House and sundry cash items	2,503,168	26,429,660
Interest accrued on U. S. bonds	12,501	73,620
Cost of unissued Fed. Res. notes	235,598	.....
Defered charges and prepaid expenses	8,753	20,458
Advances made for Treas. U. S. account expenses Liberty Loan and War Savings Commit's	.....	360,350
Total	$39,703,338	$134,728,564
Total resources	$393,862,040	$1,208,924,653
LIABILITIES.		
Capital fund—		
Capital paid in	$11,865,750	$18,695,950
Surplus	.....	649,383
Profit and loss	163,063	.....
Total capital fund	$12,028,813	$19,345,313
Deposits—		
Due to U. S. Gov't	$3,571,391	$11,870,737
Due to foreign Govs.	.....	3,335,930
Due to non-member banks, deposit account	.....	10,317,630
Due to member banks—reserve balances	257,907,354	652,791,808
Due to member banks—uncollected funds	18,552,984	35,553,478
Due to other Fed. Res. banks — collected funds	12,373,721	7,610,900
Due to other Fed. Res. banks—uncollected funds	2,085,975	5,156,770
Cashier's checks outstanding	188,275	4,821,683
Gross deposits	$274,679,704	$731,458,687
Other liabilities—		
Depreciation reserve account	.....	$205,880
Unearned discount and interest	$149,756	1,348,238
Participation certificates Liberty Loan bonds	.....	227,970
*Federal Res. notes outstanding	107,003,765	456,338,563
Total	$107,153,521	$458,120,651
Total liabilities	$393,862,040	$1,208,924,653

*Inserted in 1916 report for purposes of comparison.

The gross earnings of the bank for the year amounted to $4,862,856. The general expenses and cost of notes issued by the bank totaled $1,133,246, making the net earnings $3,729,606. During the year, current and back dividends were paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, amounting to $1,942,818, and the balance of $1,298,727 was equally divided between the bank's surplus account and the Government, the bank paying to the Treasurer of the United States a franchise tax of $649,363.

It was announced yesterday that Louis F. Sailer, the cashier, had been elected a Deputy Governor, and that Leslie R. Rounds had been appointed an acting assistant cashier. Mr. Sailer continues as cashier. Mr. Rounds has charge of the elaborate system of accounting in connection with the distribution of Liberty Loans.

J. P. Morgan has been re-elected member of the Federal Advisory Council, representing New York.

EARLY CHECK CLEARING OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS

Facilities of 9 o'Clock Session Available to Institutions in Clearing House.

Announcement was made yesterday of the amendment of the constitution of the New York Clearing House Association, providing for a preliminary clearing of checks at 9 o'clock by members of the association which desire to avail themselves of the facilities of the early session. As heretofore, the regular clearings and settlements will be made at 10 o'clock.

For some years past eight or ten of the largest New York City banks have made it a practice to have an informal preliminary clearing every morning in preparation for the regular exchanges at 10 o'clock. The change in the constitution merely gives this early clearing an official status and permits other banks to join in the operation.

Instead of giving individual receipts for the items exchanged at 9 A. M. and having to wait the return of such receipts from the Clearing House, in order to include them in the 10 A. M. clearing, the members will merely charge through the later clearing the amounts delivered at 9 A. M. This will especially facilitate the work of members located at a distance from the Clearing House, as their clerks would not be able to return to their banks from the early exchange and have the receipts placed in the proper envelopes in time for the later clearing.

JEWS FACE BUDGET DEFICIT.

Drive Workers Pledge Themselves to Extra Efforts for Federation.

Though the drive to get 50,000 new members for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, now in its second week, has met with splendid success, the federation still faces a material deficit in the current year's budget for the eighty-nine welfare organizations which compose it. This obstacle to complete success of the federation movement during the present year was pointed out last evening to the hundreds of men and women solicitors in the membership drive who gathered at the Hotel Biltmore. The soliciting forces pledged themselves unanimously to redoubled effort.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the federation, said the distribution board had gone over the budgets last Monday night, and that there is a deficit of approximately $300,000. He explained that the increase in the individual budgets was due in every case to war conditions, and the increased cost of food, fuel, labor, and supplies, while the war itself had brought increased demands upon many institutions.

Mr. Warburg met with cordial response when he expressed the hope that all the teams, and the women's teams in particular, would remain mobilized after the drive has passed into local Jewish history.

Despite the general business paralysis of coalless Monday, team Colonels reported that their day's drive, largely in the residential district, had netted over 1,500 new members since Sunday night. The big teams of Rosenbaum, Sadowsky, and Sperber did not disclose their totals. This recapitulation of the results thus far tabulated was made public:

Colonels.	Members.
Mrs. Emil Baerwald	2,458
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg	1,011
Mrs. Julius J. Dukas	1,527
Mrs. Solomon de Lee	534
Mrs. William Einstein	480
Mrs. Samuel Elkeles	9,240
William Fox	1,817
William Goldman	1,158
Colonel H. A. Guinsburg	1,322
M s. Alexander Kohut	673
Mrs. Leopold Stern	344
Mrs. Max L. Levenson	884
Mrs. Alexander J. Marcuse	5,506
Louis J. Roberton	6,193
H. B. Rosen	1,336
Sol. G. Rosenbaum	1,692
Reuben Sadowsky	2,293
Jacob Sperber	711
Arthur Sachs	766
Ludwig Vogelstein	40,238
Henry F. Samstag	
Mrs. Israel Unterberg	
Jacob Wertheim	
"Unknowns"	
Total	

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee the following were made members of the committee: William Fox, 126 West Forty-sixth Street; Moses A. Gunst, San Francisco; Samuel Lamport, 507 Broadway; Joseph Michaels, Rochester, N. Y.; H. B. Rosen, Harriman National Bank; Abe Rothstein, 87 University Place; Reuben Sadowsky, 1,372 Broadway; Ben Salling, Portland, Ore.; Jacob Sperber, 20 West Thirty-third Street, and Judge Edward L. Lazansky of Brooklyn.

SNOWFALL NEAR 7 INCHES.

Mild Temperature Favors Quick Cleaning Up of Streets.

The heavy snowfall yesterday for a time put an embargo on harbor traffic and hindered movement of coal and trucking in the city. Workmen clearing the streets of snow were not handicapped by the cold wind that prevailed at the December snowstorm. The average snowfall yesterday was six and three-quarter inches, which, according to the Weather Bureau, was about the same amount that fell on Dec. 13 and 14.

As soon as the snow began falling Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner MacStay sent out a call for emergency snow shovelers. He reported last night that 9,000 answered the call, and were reinforced by 3,000 regular employes of the department. Mr. MacStay said that the central part of the city and the main thoroughfares had either been cleaned up or the snow piled up for removal this morning. In this work the men were assisted by 140 auto-driven plows and 50 horse-driven plows. If present conditions prevail it is expected that most of the city will be cleaned up in three days.

Continued fair and cold weather is the weather forecast for today.

BROOKLYN TUESDAY OPERA.

Garfield Permits Metropolitan Performances, Starting Jan. 29.

Colonel William L. Ogden announced yesterday that by consent of the Government Fuel Administrator the Metropolitan Opera Company would continue its performances on alternate Tuesday nights at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. A similar arrangement has been proposed for Philadelphia.

"Washington has sanctioned our closing on Mondays and opening on Tuesdays," Colonel Ogden said, speaking for the Academy Directors. "The opera performance of Tuesday, Jan. 29, will be given as scheduled."

Brooklyn will hear a double bill on that date, as posted yesterday, including "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Easton, Althouse, and Chalmers, and "Pagliacci," with Muzio, Kingston, and Amato.

The Academy board at its meeting found a deficit of upward of $3,000 for the fiscal year ended last June. It also elected as Directors for a five-year term Edwin P. Maynard, John T. Underwood, James H. Post, Henry Roth, and William H. Nichols.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Arden has composed the incidental music for Arnold Daly's production of "Josephine," coming to the Knickerbocker next Monday night.

Additional matinees of both "Polly with a Past" at the Belasco and "Tiger Rose" at the Lyceum will be given on Friday of this week.

Eugene Walter's dramatization of the John Fox, Jr., novel, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," is about to be put into rehearsal under the direction of the Shuberts. The piece will be seen in New York next month.

The next Winter Garden production will be entitled "Sinbad," and will have Al Jolson as its star. Harold Atteridge is the author of the book, and Jolson and Sigmund Romberg have written the music. Rehearsals are now under way.

The annual performance in aid of the Actors' Fund will be given at the Century Theatre on the afternoon of Friday, March 1.

Klaw & Erlanger have taken over the management of "The Land of Joy," now at the Knickerbocker, and the production will begin its four next week at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.

"A Trench Fantasy," a one-act play by Percival Knight, will be played at the Plymouth Theatre, beginning tomorrow night, as an afterpiece to "The Gipsy Trail," and, accordingly, performances of the latter will hereafter begin at 2:15 and 8:15. In the cast of "A Trench Fantasy" will be the author, Ernest Glendinning, Roland Young, W. H. Gilmore, and Robert Cummings. The piece had its first presentation at a Lambs Gambol on Jan. 13.

Urges Bridging of the Hudson.

Speaking before a meeting of the Society of Terminal Engineers last night Calvin Tomkins, formerly Commissioner of Docks in New York, declared that the Hudson River, while of inestimable value to the Port of New York in a marine way, was a menace to the city in such crises as have confronted New York during the last weeks. Mr. Tomkins urged that New York and New Jersey should co-operate in getting tunnels or bridges, and that no effort should be spared to induce the railroads operating on the west bank of the river to establish terminals on the eastern side.

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BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

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NEW YORK.

SMART SPORT SHOES for Southern Soil
MEN AND WOMEN.

HAVE YOU INDIGESTION
USE VICHY FRUTI
Mildly Laxative.
Tablets of national French Vichy Salts with pure fruit juices.
AT BEST DRUGGISTS

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
Hiss the Villains, and cheer the Heroes in
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
The Red-Blooded Military and Naval Melodrama.
Patriotic Prices. Matinee Today.
One Dollar for the Best Seat.
Nights, 25c to $1.50. Half of Orch., $1.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Today & Sat.
Greatest Musical Comedy on Earth
THE MIDNIGHT FROLIC
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
TONIGHT 11:30

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. TONIGHT at 8. Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Mon. at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

The greatest melodrama since "The Soudan."—Zit.
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
No Seat More Than $1.50.
Matinee Today, 25c to $1.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:15.
POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c TO $1.50
Laurette Taylor in "HAPPINESS"
In a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 50c to $2
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY
GOING UP "A Gem"
A MUSICAL COMEDY DELIGHT
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY.

See the great gun-deck scene on the U. S. Cruiser in
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
Mat. Today. One Dollar. No Higher.
Evenings 25c to $1.50.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:20.
GENERAL POST Wm. Courtenay Thomas A. Wise
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:30.
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY

"Miss Anglin in 'Billeted'
makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws."—Life.
FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

Join the Crowds in Hissing the Spies in
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
The greatest melodrama of modern times.
Mat. Today. One Dollar. No Higher.
Nights, 25c to $1.50. One-half of Orch., $1.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 6 TIMES.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE

ELTINGE West 42d St. TONIGHT at 8:30. Mats Today, Sat. & Mon., 2:30.
Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Today
LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

Red-Blooded Military and Naval Melodrama.
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
Come and Hiss the Villains.
Mat. Today. Best Seats One Dollar.
Nights 25c to $1.50.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon. 2:20.
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man GRANT MITCHELL
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15.
LAST WEEK. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
See the Submarine Sunk by the U. S. Cruiser in
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
The great military and naval melodrama.
No Seat Ever More Than $1.50.
Best Seats Mat. Today $1.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. TONIGHT at 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:30.
Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Today
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

SENSATIONAL SUCCESS!
Military-Naval Melodrama of Today.
7 DAYS LEAVE
NOTABLE CAST—BEAUTIFUL STAGE PRODUCTION
"HERE TO STAY."—Evening Journal.
PARK THEATRE COLUMBUS CIRCLE
ATRIOTIC PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50 —No Higher.—
Ladies' Mat. Today, Best Seats, $1
Special Matinee Monday, Jan. 28th.
Seats At Box Office 8 Weeks in Advance.

FRED STONE JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE Pop. Mat. TODAY
See the cruiser's guns destroy the submarine in
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
Mat. Today. Best Seats One Dollar.
Nights, 25c to $1.50. Half of Orch., $1.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TO-MORROW
DOING OUR BIT
See the two girls swim for the buoy in
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
COL'S CIRCLE LEAVE
Mat. Today. Best Seats One Dollar.
Nights, 25c to $1.50. Half of Orch., $1.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Sat. & Mon. 2:30
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
OVER THE TOP
50 Pretty Jeanne Johnstone Girls
Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
As swift as a motor at full speed

"An entertaining novelty."—Evening Sun.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
THE STUART WALKER CO. in
BOOTH "SEVENTEEN"
TARKINGTON'S COMEDY.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Tel. Bry. 6100. Mats. Today, Sat., Wed.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon.
SOMETHING STIRRING AT LAST!
THE HERITAGE
An Unusual Play by Eugene Walter.
With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Sat., Mon.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Patriotic military-naval melodrama.
PARK THEATRE 7 DAYS
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Thurs. at 8:15. Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Lazaro (debut), De Luca, Mardones. Cd. Moranzoni.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1918.

WHEN THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

President WILSON can sharply reprove Senator CHAMBERLAIN for saying that the war service of the Administration has "fallen down," but he cannot reprove the people of the United States, who are very much of Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S opinion. The people are saying what Senator CHAMBERLAIN said, not in his words, but in words of like import. No President can tell the people that they have been guilty of "an astonishing "and absolutely unjustifiable distor-"tion of the truth." Does the President know what the people are thinking and saying? It is always a matter of doubt whether a President of the United States can really know what is in the minds of the people; so few of those about him are willing to tell him the whole truth, if it be unpleasant, and so rarely do his unofficial visitors put aside commonplace courtesies and venture to acquaint him with unfavorable opinion. If Mr. WILSON knows, if he is permitted to know, what the people are saying, he will understand why his rebuke to Senator CHAMBERLAIN has been received with faint public approval.

We do not believe the President will impute to THE TIMES any unfriendly or partisan motive, certainly not the motive of "opposition to the Administration's whole policy," if we point out to him that his attitude of resentment toward Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S criticisms and toward "the investiga-"tions which have been in progress "since the Congress assembled," investigations which he believes have "contributed a great deal to such de-"lay and confusion as had inevitably "arisen," is one which he cannot wisely or prudently assume and maintain. We may remind him that this is not, after all, the Administration's war; it is the people's war, supported by their blood and treasure. They have the right to be critical of the Government's war service, since they pay the cost and their criticism cannot, with safety, be disregarded. That "huge multitude" of testimonies which the Christian Fathers thought sufficient to establish some of the truths of their religion is available for condemnation of much of the War Department's work. It comes from qualified witnesses, observers of the actual facts, it is convincing to the people, it is known to have good warrant and sufficient ground by thousands of persons who have attempted to be of service to the Government in preparing for war. It would be wiser for the Administration to give attention to it now than by dismissing it as a distortion of the truth to prepare for itself disagreeable experiences later.

Personal friendship, the President's confidence in officials with whom he is in "association and constant conference," may not be the best test of efficiency and of the successful performance of duty. President GRANT had a way of standing by his friends, an admirable quality in some of the relations of life, but one that has its obvious risks for the head of the Government charged with responsibility for the lives of thousands of his fellow-citizens and billions of their money. The responsibility is greater even than that, for deficiency in our military preparation, its slowness, may determine against us and against the Allies the great issue of the war. A rough, hairy, unsocial savage who knows how to get things done, and gets them done, is a better servant of the President and of the country than one who, without that qualification, happens to be an intellectually congenial companion.

The War Cabinet bill, we are convinced, was honestly and sincerely intended to help the President, to serve the interests of the country by establishing an efficient control and coordination of the preparations for war. It contemplates no interference with his prerogatives, it strips him of no vested power, for the ultimate power and responsibility are his and cannot be taken away, yet the President resents the introduction of the measure, opposes it, it is reported that he will "fight" its enactment. The bill had its origin in the widespread dissatisfaction of the people with the cumbersome, confused methods of the War Department and with its achievements and current rate of progress, which, although the President thinks that "extraordinary promptness and efficiency have been shown," fall far short of the country's expectation and need. Mr. WILSON brusquely waves away the hand that would help him. That is not the right attitude, and the people regret to see him take it.

His opposition may defeat the War Cabinet measure; it can hardly be expected that at this moment Congress would enact a bill he so strenuously opposes. But at least Mr. WILSON will not be so unwise, so unshakable in a belief not shared by the people of the country, that he will let the lesson go unheeded, pay no attention to the rapidly growing public dissatisfaction of which this bill is the outcome. He contends that defects of the Administration are curable and being cured with the staff he now directs. They must be cured if he would escape a sterner calling to account later on. It would be far better and wiser and safer for him to make the War Cabinet superfluous by reorganization of his present Cabinet, by calling to his aid men "distinguished and of demonstrated ability" who would bring order and system out of the present confusion and swiftly advance our war preparations. The country's attitude of doubt, misgiving, and disappointment would change to confidence and rejoicing if the President, instead of closing his eyes to the revelations of incapacity that have been made, would call to his side men competent for the big tasks of the Administration. That is what Mr. WILSON ought to do.

HOLLAND AT LAST YIELDS.

After long delay, Holland has accepted the terms proposed by the War Trade Board and has granted to our Government by charter the use of eighty-two ships which have been lying idle for more than six months at our ports, where their expenses have exceeded $25,000,000. The agreement was signed on the 21st in London. Service under the charter is limited to one round trip. Five of the vessels will carry supplies for Switzerland to a French port, and the cargoes of two will be grain for Holland. Trips will be made to Australia and Argentina for wheat, and to Java for sugar. Probably these Dutch ships will bring to us the 100,000 tons of Chilean nitrate which our Government has bought for American farmers. They will enter the coast service, and their transatlantic work will include the transportation of 150,000 tons of food for the Belgian Relief Commission. The action taken in London was foreshadowed a few days ago, when the Dutch Government decided to unload several cargoes of cottonseed meal and fodder grain at this port and to sell them through the agency of our Food Administration.

Only two of the eighty-four ships detained here so long because export licenses were withheld had been released previously. One went to South America. Another, the Nieuw Amsterdam, sailed with a cargo of corn for the Belgians, bound by agreement to return at once. With 2,000 passengers on board, she is now held at Rotterdam because Germany threatens to sink her at sea unless she promises to come back without delay. But if this ship remains abroad, our Government will have the use of all of the other eighty-two, and an addition of 350,000 tons to the available supply of carriers at a time when all the ships that can be found are needed.

It is not yet publicly known how much grain Holland is to receive, or upon what conditions, concerning exports to Germany, the supplies will be given. Publication in Europe of the terms offered to Norway warrants an assumption that Holland was required to stop exporting food to our enemies, and that this condition has been accepted by Switzerland and Denmark. Holland was told, it is said, that she could have no American fodder for the herds from which Germany has been receiving dairy products and meat. In the negotiations she insisted upon a continuance of this export trade. She would not consent to withhold from Germany even the fish taken in her coast waters, although submarines occasionally sink her fishing boats and kill the men at work on them. Such has also been the fate of many Norwegians while they were catching fish for Germany, and Norway is now unwilling to "offend" our enemies by forbidding the sale of this food to them. Holland has export agreements or treaties with Germany. Our Government undoubtedly has required her to promise that no food received from the United States shall go to Germany in its original form, and, possibly, to stop selling meat and dairy products to that nation. This export trade cannot now be defended, for the Dutch people have not enough food for themselves.

HOUSING FOR WAR PLANTS.

It is now nearly two months since the National Housing Association brought to the President's attention "the pressing need of prompt meas-"ures to secure proper housing ac-"commodations for the very large "body of industrial workers required "to man the plants for the manufact-"ure of munitions, the construction of "ships, and other industries essential "to the prosecution of the war." The creation of a board with power to act in the emergency was recommended, that is to say with authority to make loans for the purchase or leasing of the lands and the construction of quarters.

Within a day or two Mr. D. B. CALDWELL of the War Shipping Committee of the Merchants' Association has reviewed local needs in a letter to Chairman HURLEY of the United States Shipping Board. In New York and vicinity there are eighteen yards in which ships are building or under contract with the Government. In November they were employing 31,686 men, and, if their schedules are to be completed, nearly 29,000 men must be added to this force. Housing for the shipworkers is a perplexing problem. It involves the holding of the men to their task, for wages are high in all the trades. Most of the men employed can find no accommodations near the yards, and come long distances to their work, starting early and returning home late. Moreover, men who come here from other localities encounter a dearth of tenements for themselves and their families. It is obvious that the contractors must hire married as well as single men.

Even when new plants are established near a large city—take the great yards under development on the Newark meadows, for instance—it won't do to expect the thousands of workers to look out for themselves within easy riding distance of their jobs; the reason is that the supply of lodgings is limited. If 10,000 newcomers appeared in Newark today to join the shipyard forces, it is doubtful whether a third of them could be accommodated in that city. It will be futile to expect companies to provide quarters without funds advanced by the Government. In Bridgeport, to which at least 40,000 war workmen have flocked, public-spirited citizens have raised a good deal of money for housing, but the end of their resources has been reached. Unless the Government comes to the relief of the munition plants in Bridgeport there will be heartbreaking delays in deliveries for the allied forces, including the United States Army.

"Ships, ships, ships!" is the constant cry, but they will come from the yards very slowly, unless this housing problem is solved expeditiously. What must be done? The Government has before it this recommendation of the Committee on Wartime Housing of the National Association: The creation of a Housing Administration of the Federal Government, with authority to lend money appropriated by Congress for the building of rentable houses at war plants, on land condemned, if necessary, the money to be provided in the discretion of the President and advanced on suitable security. This is the remedy, briefly stated. Conditions in the contracts would assure the Government against loss.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, on this page, Chairman ATTERBURY of the Committee on Wartime Housing of the National Association urges permanent structures for workmen at the war industries plants, arguing that as Great Britain, planning for the future and spending large sums of money, is building workmen's houses to last, the United States should follow suit, unless, to use the vernacular, it is willing to take England's dust in postbellum trade competition. This is an aspect of the subject that calls for a good deal of deliberation. Mushroom housing, buddenslek building, would, of course, be resented by the workmen, who, if their quarters were not habitable, would desert in droves. The housing must certainly be good enough to hold them. How substantial and durable it should be is a question for the experts and the economists, with this consideration always in mind, that unnecessary delay in producing munitions and building ships cannot be tolerated.

TURKEY'S LOSS.

With the Mediilieh, formerly the German light cruiser Breslau, sunk in action off the entrance to the Dardanelles and the Sultan Yavas Selim, formerly the German battle cruiser Goeben, driven into the straits and beached at Nagara, which is half way up to the Sea of Marmora, the Turkish Navy is so reduced that it cannot send even a squadron to sea. The occupation of the German Admiral SOUCHON is gone, unless he is content to command a flotilla of small nondescript ships and a very few destroyers and submarines. He could write an interesting story of his adventures under the Crescent flag, but it would deal mainly with the operations of the modern warships that escaped from Messina, sought refuge in Turkish waters, and were "bought" by the Ottoman Government, which at the time was being prepared for war with the Entente Allies by German agents.

Turkey's losses at sea included, before this last sally into the Mediterranean, the battleship Messudyeh, (10,000 tons,) torpedoed by the British submarine B-11 in the Dardanelles; the battleship Kheyr-ed-Din, (9,900 tons,) torpedoed by the British in the Sea of Marmora; the cruiser Medjidieh, (3,300 tons,) sunk by a Russian mine in the Gulf of Odessa; six small gunboats, of which the British accounted for four and the Russians for two; two destroyers, the Yadikar Milet and the Yar Hissar, both torpedoed by British submarines; one torpedo boat interned at Chios and another driven ashore on the Greek coast. In addition, seven transports have been sunk and one, the Rodosto, (6,000 tons,) was captured by a Russian submarine. The list of losses cannot be brought down to date because it is impossible to verify reports of the last eight months which speak of the sinking of minor warships, transports, and supply vessels.

Turkey was planning a modern navy in 1913 with reorganizers and instructors lent her by the British Government. On paper the complement was most impressive, including 30,000 sailors and 9,000 marines. But with the exception of the small cruisers Medjidieh and Hamidiyeh there were no modern ships. Two dreadnoughts, the Osman (bought of Brazil) and the Reshadieh, were building in British yards when Germany began the war, and a third, the Fatih, had been ordered. The Goeben and Breslau were, therefore, a lucky acquisition when they steamed into the Dardanelles. Until the Goeben was disabled in an engagement in the Black Sea the Turks actually had the upper hand there.

It may be observed that the disaster which befell the Breslau and the Goeben, when they attempted to raid the British patrol squadron outside Sedd-el-Bahr, should be an object lesson to those ill-informed critics of British naval policy who demand that the Admiralty "rush" the German coast defenses in the North Sea. Mines, and not torpedoes or shell fire, sank the Breslau and sent the Goeben limping back to be stranded in the straits, a target for the daring British airmen.

THE BRITISH HIGH COMMAND.

The latest raid upon the high command in England, led by a political military critic who gives his recreations as "visiting islands, sea-fishing, small-boat sailing," is a characteristic blowgun exhibition. The immediate target is General Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON, who has made enemies in the army, and particularly in the nobility, by an efficiency as brusque as it is taciturn. Some people in England will never forgive his obscure origin and his dumfounding rise from the ranks to the desk of Chief of Staff of the national armies.

Even KITCHENER was cordially hated in some circles, because he put demerit down wherever he found it, and would never tolerate curled darlings and Mayfair favorites. Some of his grim humor about them survives. But KITCHENER was a gallant soldier of the Empire and a hero to Tommy Atkins. ROBERTSON never had resplendent laurels as a commander, and it has been galling to have a mere machine like him in supreme charge of the War Office. To free-lance warriors of fiction he is a figure to spatter with opprobrium. It is true, as his assailant says, that he is secretive about tactics that go wrong. ROBERTSON'S philosophy is that of the practical man who wastes no time on post-mortems and makes every minute of the new day count. If the complaint is true that in superseding Sir ARCHIBALD MURRAY in Syria ROBERTSON had nothing to say about that General's failure in strategy, it may have been because MURRAY had proved a good organizer. The appointment of Sir EDMOND ALLENBY as his successor was certainly a recognition of merit, and the event justified the selection, with which General ROBERTSON should be credited.

But while the head of the Staff Department may be the immediate target, the savage comments upon the Ypres offensive and upon the "dis-"aster which occurred near Cambrai "on Nov. 30," which take no account of the numerous successes of the British Army since the Summer of 1916, indicate that somebody wants the scalp of Field Marshal HAIG. The reverse at Cambrai after a notable victory, which gained much more ground than was afterward lost, cannot be called a disaster without an abuse of language. But it serves the purpose of the malcontents and the soreheads. It is significant that the newspaper which puts the blowgun fighter into the breach does not assume responsibility for his performance and in turn assails the War Cabinet.

It may be assumed that as Colonel REPINGTON has resigned a position long held as a military critic the method of the attack upon General ROBERTSON does not have his approval. Colonel REPINGTON'S strictures are another matter. He is a champion of Sir DOUGLAS HAIG and makes no reflections upon General ROBERTSON. This capable critic takes up the cause of the army, accuses the Government of "intriguing against Generals and Admirals," and declares that one good man after another is "being sacrificed to cover up the blunders and intrigues of politicians."

Evidently the military operations are going wrong from Colonel REPINGTON'S point of view, but it is a political and not an army clique that he finds responsible. The gravamen of his charge is that the high command has repeatedly called for reinforcements, but they are not forthcoming when they could be assembled and sent out. Between the lines one may read that there would have been no reverse, no setback, at Cambrai if HAIG had got the men he asked for. Of course this sort of thing, incapacity and intrigue at the rear, cannot go on. An explosion is due.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Call Should Be Heeded.

There is more than an appeal for aid in the effort now making by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to increase the number of engineers in the naval aviation service. There is also a particularly favorable opportunity for a considerable class of men to prove the sincerity of the regret which so many of them, like so many others, have been expressing because they are above draft age and therefore cannot take in the war the active part they are eager to take.

They do not have to be graduate engineers, either. It is enough if they are practical men who have run shops or garages or bossed repair gangs. The Government will be glad to give them the needed amount of training at a technical institute.

Forty-one years is the nominal age limit, but even that limit will be waived when good reason exists in the shape of experience or skill. The Aviation Examining Board at 104 Broad Street is not only ready to consider the qualification of such applicants before all others, but it will expedite as much as possible the process of getting commissions for them. Should the applicant be a graduate of any one of the many recognized technical schools, that process is a short one, and it does not involve going to any other school or any camp for training, as all the line officers must. The local boards can recommend them for Lieutenancies at once, and Washington may make them Captains or better. So they will get service in a few weeks—service that may take them to France if they are anxious for that sort of work, or may keep them here upon the enormously important job of maintaining and keeping in repair the airplanes used in training the great force of aviators needed, and desperately needed, by the country.

The inquisition made by the examining boards is thorough, but it is in no way painful, and it is not hard for any good man, college graduate or not, to pass the tests. The examiners are considerate and courteous, and no matter how proud, shy, or modest the applicant may be, he will have no excuse for feeling humiliated or embarrassed, even in the unlikely event that it may be necessary for one or another good reason to turn him away.

It Would Be Easy to Answer.

If Colonel ROOSEVELT were the irascible and impulsive man he is thought to be by those who do not know him, what dreadful possibilities would have been created by the—well, call them the somewhat unconvincing assertions made about him by Senator STONE. The Missouri statesman ventured more than much when he characterized the Colonel as the Kaiser's most efficient agent in this country. So doing, he made rejoinder so easy—and so plausible—and so painful!

The Senator forgot that in days not very remote he was himself described on rather high authority as one of a dozen "willful men" who were actively giving aid and comfort to Germany, and he would not have much right to complain, now, if he were told to look at the commission he then held—to observe that it was stamped "not transferable," and that its term has not expired.

The implications of such a reply to his present accusations would not be true, of course, in any except the terms of exaggerated metaphor, but they would not be anything like as absurd as is the charge that Colonel ROOSEVELT is unpatriotic, either with or without intention, or that in anything he says or does there can be advantage for Germany.

Senator STONE is the first, even of the Colonel's political enemies—none of us supposed that he ever had any others—to assault him from this particular angle, and the Colonel's astonishment must be quite as great as his indignation. Perhaps it is greater, and it may be that, as he could well afford to do, he will let the soft-footed Senator's remarks supply their own sufficient answer and explanation.

Criticism Serves a Purpose.

Some people, and they are not a few, are beginning to resent hearing, whenever they call attention to this, that, or the other thing which they find objectionable in our national preparations for getting into the war, that the men in the trenches endure hardships much more severe than the worst that any of the permanent stay-at-homes have suffered or have any chance of suffering.

The statement is true enough, in a way, but as an answer to well-founded criticism it is utterly irrelevant, immaterial, and impertinent. It is made somewhat more irritating by the fact that the United States hasn't any "men in the trenches," as yet, but that point can be ignored. If we had two or three or five millions of them there, or even the million whom the able imagination of Mr. BRYAN saw leaping to nonexistent arms between sunrise and sunset, their dangers and pains would be no reason whatever why the rest of us, who are also serving the country to the best of our several abilities, should be reduced to silence when we have just cause for complaint.

Honest criticism here at home may be as helpful to the fighters as anything we could do. On it, in large measure, the man in the trenches depends for such safety and comfort as he may have, and he would be the very last to demand invariable admission or proclamation, on our part, that everything that could, would, or should be done for him has been attended to behind the lines.

And, as a matter of fact, the reference to his sufferings, when made as a represser of criticism, usually comes from somebody who is more or less responsible for those sufferings and doesn't want to have attention called to his negligence or incompetence, or else it originates in the mind of somebody who doesn't want to be bothered with the task of improving trench conditions.

His Excuse Excites Suspicion.

A Lutheran clergyman out in Milwaukee is criticised by The Journal of that city, not exactly for conducting his church services in the German language, but for the reason he gives for doing so. He is quoted as saying that though two-thirds of his congregation are American born, their understanding of English—their understanding, mind, not his—is so imperfect that adequate religious instruction cannot be given to them in that language.

His statement is certainly remarkable. More than that, it strains credulity hard, unless the religious instruction to which the reverend gentleman refers is of the kind offered by many of his colleagues in Germany and therefore not safely spoken in the hearing of stray Americans of other than pro-German proclivities who might venture into his church.

There may be in the United States a few American-born children of German parents who do not learn to speak and understand English as well as any other Americans, but it is hardly possible that they live and grow up in Milwaukee. There, though Germans abound and much German is spoken, the mingling of the races is thorough and the younger generation is bilingual—except when it forgets the foreign tongue, which is not at all infrequent.

There is just one real reason why the Milwaukee parson preaches in German. It is because he wants to prevent or delay the Americanization of his parishioners, and his device is highly effective for that deplorable purpose.

WAR PLANT HOUSING.

Quarters for Workmen a Problem That Must Be Solved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the current comment on the industrial housing crisis, may I call attention to certain aspects of the matter with which the public is not likely to be conversant, but which are of determining importance in its proper solution?

First of all it is a fundamental and permanent problem and not a sporadic and temporary one.

A shocking neglect to consider the housing of the worker has been steadily contributing, for the last ten or fifteen years, to the present situation. Students of the subject have, of course, realized it, and from the beginning of the war prophesied the crisis that confronts us.

Yet even now that it has been forced upon the attention of the Government and the public, it is far from being treated as a fundamental problem in our prosecution of the war. It ought to be recognized, of course, as it has been in England through costly experience, as one of the great administrative problems of the Government. The danger today is only too evident that, instead of the immediate organization of a housing administration, independent of all departmental entanglements, with plenary power and ample funds, the attempt will be made to deal with the crisis through a number of agencies and by surface treatment. As fast as each shipbuilding or munition plant is discovered to be running behind its schedule, local emergency measures will be taken and hasty provision made for some sort of housing relief. This is what is happening today, while the Chairman of the Housing Commission, appointed some months ago to study and report on this problem with the obvious purpose of executive action on a comprehensive scale, is still in an advisory capacity, with neither legal, financial, nor executive authority of any kind.

Again, the solution should avoid to the utmost possible extent so-called "temporary" housing. England has not only recognized the imperative demand for Government action on a vast scale, (her appropriations already approaching the billion-dollar mark for industrial housing,) but is solving the problem on a permanent basis. This means not only an ultimate economy to the Government in the saving of the enormous losses involved in temporary structures, as well as other consequent evils, but it wisely looks toward the building up of England's industrial structure upon such a basis as will give enormous advantages in the industrial competition in days of peace. The consequent commercial advantages may in themselves go far toward the amortization of her borrowing from America.

If England, in the first three years of the war, can afford to spend seven hundred million dollars in industrial housing of a permanent character, the question for us would seem to be the best and quickest method to meet a still more critical situation in an equally comprehensive way.

And, above all, it must be realized that the quality of the housing is of vital importance. For it must assure living conditions such as will attract and hold a steady, contented, and efficient force of workers.

It is obvious that the number of workers is limited to the number of beds available, (apparently on the ultimate basis of three men to a bed, or an eight-hour shift,) and the plant output, other things being equal, will vary with the housing capacity as with the number of machines in the factory itself. But the quality of housing is almost as important. The parallel may be fairly drawn as between the rusty and the well oiled machine, and it is not necessary to expatiate on the fact that poor housing tends to a loss of efficiency and consequent diminution of output. What is not so clear and what needs public emphasis is the effect of poor housing on the "wage scale" and the so-called labor "turnover."

In the matter of the wage scale, the Government is today practically bidding against itself in the labor market, since in a majority of instances it is asking labor to endure all kinds of hardships in the matter of housing, in order to tempt it to these conditions, it must raise the current wage rate, and since it has set no general standard of living conditions, labor is today traveling from one plant to another, leaving in its wake an increasing discontent and unsettlement. But aside from this direct increase in wage, the poor housing conditions obviously tend to unstabilize labor, and enormously increase the "industrial turnover." This means far more than loss of time and momentum. It is an enormous overhead charge on the cost of production. It is conservative to state that the cost to a factory plant for every man whom it employs but fails to keep permanently, or the actual expense of "hiring and firing," is between $30 and $40. Under present conditions hundreds of huge plants are employing three men temporarily before they can secure one permanent worker. Quite aside from the disorganization, loss of efficiency and of productive capacity involved in the continuous breaking in of new employes in this way, the direct cost at the conservative figure of $30 per man makes a staggering amount in the aggregate.

A plant requiring 10,000 men, (and there are a great many of that size and over,) practically throws away annually, under present conditions, not less than $900,000. And bear in mind that this is a comparatively low "turnover" as things are going today. Cases might be quoted where as many as 50,000 or 60,000 men have been engaged and broken in during a single year in order to maintain a continuous force of 10,000 or 12,000 workers.

Thus, in a war crisis calling for the maximum of our boasted American efficiency, a shockingly large percentage of our labor is floating from one plant to another with as little productive result as a dust-cloud in a windy street.

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY,
Chairman Committee on Wartime Housing of the National Housing Association.
New York, Jan. 22, 1918.

THE UNAWAKENED.

I have been sleeping all my years—
How well I know it—deep asleep!
I have dreamed pleasures, toil, and tears,
And loves I could—or would—not keep!
There is one thing my sleep could break—
If any touched me I would wake!

I have been sleeping all my years.
Around me many came, and went;
Their voices lightly brushed my ears,
Sooth tones, or tones of discontent,
Pleading for love's or pity's sake. . . .
If any touched me I would wake!

I have been sleeping all my years.
I dreamed I was not loath to do,
To dare, high things among my peers,
To mount where fewer grow the few;
Yes, oft, I dreamed the heights to take. . . .
If any touched me I would wake!

I have been sleeping all my years.
I dreamed that others, too, have slept,
Although, where shifting Fortune steers,
They turned and turned, *the pace they kept!*
In all no meaning could I make. . . .
If any touched me I would wake!

I have been sleeping all my years.
But, as in dreams past turn of night,
The finger of the morn appears,
I have one dream that, catching light,
Leaves the dim spirit less opaque. . . .
If any touched me I would wake!

I have been sleeping all my years—
Yet no! Not if this dream is true,
That, somewhere (be it past the spheres!)
Some part of me sleep never knew:
One Touch the House of Life will shake—
One Touch—and all of me shall wake!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

END LABOR COMPETITION.

Concerns Warned to Stop Large Advertising for Workers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Measures to check competition for labor between the war industries and Government agencies have been taken by the Department of Labor. This was announced today after a delegation of Virginia truck growers, headed by Representative Holland, had called on Assistant Secretary Post with a protest that the farmers would lose a million bushels of potatoes this year if the enticement of farm laborers by industrial concerns were permitted to continue.

The delegation was told that the department already had directed the cancellation of extravagant advertisements for men, which are thought detrimental to the Government's war program. Industrial plants are being assured that all real labor needs will be met by the United States Employment Service, in whose hands the distribution of the available labor supply has been placed by Secretary Wilson.

Mobilization of shipyard workers, a department statement tonight said, has been placed in the hands of the employment service by the Shipping Board. Independent recruiting by the board and the individual plants will be discontinued, to permit concentration of effort during a two weeks' campaign, beginning Monday, which will culminate in a national shipbuilders' registration week Feb. 11.

"Published statements of the number of men who will be wanted have been misinterpreted," said the statement, "as meaning that great numbers are wanted now, whereas they are wanted only in limited quantities and of particular types at any one time. Men should stick to their jobs until the department tells them that there is a shipbuilding position waiting, and what the wages and housing conditions are.

"By registering in the public service reserve, men can be assured that they will be told when they will be wanted. The reserve now is listing men willing to serve on railroads, in munition plants, and in the divisions of the army which require skilled mechanics."

It is estimated that from now until next August 400,000 men will be needed for shipbuilding, this number including the labor turnover. Many times this number of voluntary workers is expected to be enrolled during registration week.

An appeal to President Wilson to speed up Governmental machinery in aid of production so as to relieve the anxiety of farmers as to labor supply, credit facilities, and seed shortage was made today in a memorial from the Federal Board of Farm Organizations in behalf of more than 2,000,000 organized farmers. The board asked for a reply Feb. 6, when representatives of the seven national farm organizations comprising the board, together with a number of State Masters of the Grange and heads of the Society of Equity and other bodies, will seek an audience with the President to discuss constructive plans.

Many thousands of acres were left unharvested last Fall because the necessary hands had left the farms. Already great numbers of farms near excellent markets lie idle for lack of a living return. Millions of acres will be wholly or partly idle next Summer because the money to buy seed and subsistence will be lacking. Many of the farmers thus affected are tenants whom misfortune will compel to abandon the farm.

CALLS CHINA TO ACCOUNT.

Reinsch Asks for Punishment for the Attack on the Monocacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Paul Reinsch, American Minister at Peking, has made representations to the Chinese Government regarding the attack made upon the American gunboat Monocacy, which was fired upon by Chinese rebels on the Yang-tse Klang River. The Chinese Government has been asked to fix responsibility for it and to punish the guilty, as well as to take steps to prevent a repetition of the offense.

Secretary Daniels issued the following statement regarding the incident as reported to the Navy Department by the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet:

"On Jan. 17 at 9 A. M. the United States gunboat Monocacy, while cruising about fifty miles above Yochow, on the Yang-tse Klang River, was fired on by intrenched Chinese and was hit a number of times. H. L. O'Brien, Chief Yeoman, was fatally injured, and W. N. Donnelly, seaman, slightly wounded. The fire was returned by the Monocacy and silenced.

"It is believed that the Chinese were bandits or revolutionists."

At the Chinese Legation it was suggested that the firing had been done by a part of the force of General Tan, Military Governor of the Province of Hunan, which is in open rebellion against the Peking Government.

Little fear is felt that the incident is the forerunner of fresh outbreaks against foreigners in China, although German agitators in that country have been credited with seeking to stir up the natives against all foreigners in order both to divert Japan's attention from the European war and also to prevent any effective aid being given to the allied nations by China.

The Peking authorities are expected to comply with any request made by the American Government in respect of the incident.

PEKING, Jan. 19, (Delayed.)—Reporting to the American Legation on the attack upon the Monocacy, the Consul at Hankow urges concerted action by American and British war vessels to assure the safety of traffic on the Yang-tse Klang River. Whereas foreign vessels heretofore have been the objectives of snipers, the Consul points out, the Monocacy was the target of a well-directed attack. The volleys began fifteen seconds after the first shot was fired, and continued until the return fire drove off the attacking forces.

PLAN WAR STAMP MEETING.

Elihu Root to Preside at Carnegie Hall Gathering.

The first mass meeting in this city in the interest of War Savings Stamps will be held one week from tonight in Carnegie Hall. Elihu Root, President of the United States Government War Savings Limit Investment Society of the City of New York, will be the principal speaker. An army officer and a naval officer will be designated by the War and Navy Departments to bring a plea from the men at the front. Other speakers will include Justice Almet F. Jenks, Patrick Francis Murphy, and Mrs. F. Louis Slade. Secretary McAdoo and Frank A. Vanderlip will be present if their duties permit.

Since the meeting is primarily for workers in the campaign, now numbering about 35,000, admission will be by invitation only. The Committee on Arrangements is headed by Robert A. Franks of the Carnegie Foundation.

The latest development in the war savings campaign is the organization of a war diet club. Such a club has been started by Dr. David H. Holmes, Principal of the Eastern District High School. The members have pledged themselves to eat cheaper foods and eat less, and invest the money they save on such reductions in Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

Relief for Western Asia.

At a meeting of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief held in the Foreign Missions Conference Rooms, 25 Madison Avenue, yesterday, $1,200,000 was appropriated for relief work among Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and other destitute races in Western Asia. Those present at the meeting included Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Morgenthau, William B. Millar, George T. Scott, Charles R. Crane, the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, and Charles V. Vickrey. A Red Cross meeting in honor of Major Grayson M.-P. Murphy, who has just returned from France, where he directed the operations of the American Red Cross, will be held this afternoon in the ballroom of the Waldorf.

MUST USE NATION'S BEST BRAINS, HE SAYS

B. F. Harris, Country Banker and Farmer, Offers a Few Remarks on Sentiment.

WANTS NO POLITICS IN WAR

But Says That When Our Boys in France Move Into Action, Fathers Here Will Act If All Is Not Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—B. F. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., and Vice Chairman of the Illinois Council of National Defense, in an interview today declared that "constructive criticism of government is one of the highest forms of patriotism." Mr. Harris, who is one of the pioneers in the banker-farmer movement and for five years was head of the American Bankers' Association committee on that work, said:

"I am just a practical farmer and country banker and patriot, who don't believe in politics in business and war, but who does believe in business in politics and war. As our boys 'somewhere in France' begin to move into action, some of their fathers and thousands of their foster-fathers will move into action here if the limit of the nation's best business brains and executive ability is not utilized in non-partisan, coalition combination to speed up and make up, in so far as is humanly possible, for the precious, priceless months lost since August, 1914, and April, 1917.

"I come from a college town, and we are proud of our Faculty, who well fill their proper places there in that great university; but here you can't depend on the Faculty, advanced English composition, and political philosophy to win the war. We in the West—and I find it likewise in the East—are amazed that more of the practical and proved men of the nation are not called to help in this crisis that demands common service and responsibility. The bigger the man or organization the bigger the men with whom they surround themselves.

"Unfortunately many first had the idea that this was primarily on our part a war to 'make the world safe for democracy.' They realize now that that was only an incident, and that it is our very own war, for our very lives and our own democracy.

"It is a suggestive commentary on inefficient democracy that we always looked forward with foreboding to legislative and Congressional sessions; but the whole country seems to welcome this session of Congress, for it has evidently waked itself and possibly some of those departments whose nonchalance and incapacity is petrifying.

"Constructive criticism is one of the highest forms of patriotism, and our Commander in Chief speaks for 'pitiless publicity.' American patriotism will stand any test, but that does not mean that we must be driven when our patience is exhausted by incompetents.

"As American citizens we must expect and demand everything of ourselves and throttle every act and word alien to our cause, but we must use our big and little man power to the greatest advantage of the nation, regardless of the individual.

"There is much unemployment, and organizing thrift without organizing employment is almost futile. Every dollar saved or skimped is not necessarily added to war resources. It is the thrift that increases industrial power that counts, and some dollars withdrawn harm more than they help. Thrift implies—is derived from—thrive. There is always a complete natural cycle of operation, and we can't break in indiscriminately at any point and be certain that we are not interrupting the whole process.

"We must have conscription of capital, labor, and human effort without discrimination; the question of working hours and open shop should be disregarded, as in England. However, general prosperity must be the rule, though universal prosperity is not to be attained in the tremendous economic and financial problems of war. There must be maximum production of essentials, sane consumption, conservation, and co-ordination, but it must favor the constructive more than the constrictive side.

"We must plan for peace policies as if it were to come tomorrow, but positively and unceasingly for war as if it were to be for years. Of course I believe emphatically in every means of Americanization for ourselves and our newcomers and in compulsory military training for all our young men.

"It is easy to forecast, but we are getting into the experiment of socialism and Government operation in such way that, after the war, we will doubtless be glad to return to the American democratic idea of individual initiative and incentive, under Government supervision and regulation."

WILSON LAUDS BOY SCOUTS.

Sanctions Campaign to Raise Funds and Enlist Scoutmasters.

In order that no time may be lost in carrying out the work for which President Wilson has selected the Boy Scouts of America, as Government dispatch bearers in all parts of the country, a meeting of the councils of the organization was held in New York yesterday, at which it was voted to start a campaign for 400 additional Scoutmasters and to raise a minimum fund of $100,000 in New York City for maintaining the work here. As Federal messengers the boys will serve the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan Committee, the War Savings Stamps Committee, and the Committee on Public Information.

BURLESON BARS ISSUE OF THE IRISH WORLD

Solicitor Lamar of Post Office Department Finds Espionage Act Violated.

OTHER PAPERS UNDER BAN

Cases of The Gaelic-American and The Freeman's Journal Not Yet Decided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Post Office Department has sustained the decision of the Postmaster at New York in excluding from the second class mailing privileges the issues of The Irish World of Jan. 19, which contained editorial matter held to be in violation of the Espionage act. In making this announcement tonight Solicitor Lamar said the decision would not affect future issues of the paper unless objectionable matter is found in them.

The department has also under consideration recent issues of The Gaelic American and The New York Freeman's Journal, other Irish papers held up at the New York office for alleged violations of a similar nature.

The last issues of The Gaelic American, The Irish World, and The Freeman's Journal, probably the three best known Irish propaganda newspapers published in this country, were held up by the Post Office here and the privileges of the second class mails denied them, pending an investigation by the Solicitor General of the Post Office Department in Washington. All of the papers are published weekly, and the best known of the trio is probably The Gaelic American, the editor of which is John Devoy, a supporter of the Sinn Fein movement, whose name appeared in the Bernstorff disclosures which Secretary Lansing made public several months ago. Devoy also aided in the identification, for German purposes, of one of the German plotters sent to Buffalo two years ago to aid in carrying out the von Papen-Tauscher plot to blow up the Welland Canal, although Devoy has denied that he knew anything about the plot when he arranged for the identification at a bank of one of the plotters.

Decision Left to Washington.

Postmaster Patten said yesterday that in denying mail privileges to the three papers, pending the outcome of the Solicitor General's investigation, he had not denied them second-class mail circulation.

At the offices of the three papers it was stated yesterday that the only information in possession of the publishers was a notice received several days ago announcing that the issues of last week were being held up by the Post Office Department, as a result of the publication of certain articles which may prove to be violations of the criminal laws governing the mail circulation of newspapers and other publications.

The Gaelic-American in the last three years has published many attacks on President Wilson. It has also published attacks on high Government officials, and has always been pro-German in its attitude, more openly so before the United States entered the war. Since the United States joined the Allies the paper has not devoted so much space to German propaganda. Recently the paper has been criticising the Government for its failure to recognize Ireland as one of the issues in the present war. These attacks have been of a nature to create discord between the United States and Great Britain, and have also tended to create discontent among certain classes of Irishmen and Irish-Americans.

Criticises Sir Frederick E. Smith.

In last week's issue, which is now the subject of investigation by Solicitor General Lamar, The Gaelic-American refers as follows to the visit to this country of Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General of England:

> In The Boston Post of Jan. 14 Robert L. Norton gave a lengthy report of an interview he had with Sir Frederick E. Smith, the English Attorney General. Smith was the assistant of Sir Edward Carson in fomenting rebellion in Ireland, in opposition to Home Rule; he conducted the prosecution of Sir Roger Casement and threatened to resign from the Government if Sir Roger was not hanged. He is cruel and brutally avows himself an enemy of Ireland and is known to be bitterly anti-Catholic.
>
> Smith is in this country as the agent of the English Government, for the purpose of perfecting co-operation between the United States and England in the war. Yet he has no hesitation in making a bitter and brutal attack on the Irish people.
>
> Of even greater significance is Smith's admission that it would take a big army to enforce conscription in Ireland, and it would therefore not be worth while. He frankly admits that Ireland is held down by machine guns. The clear-headed, keen-witted Yankees who read this bitter attacks on the Irish will not wonder at the Irish for refusing to fight for a Government of which Smith is a member.

Urges Sending of Protests.

Under the caption "Get On the Job at Once," The Gaelic-American, in the issue which has been held up, says editorially:

> Before this issue of The Gaelic American reaches its readers the peace debate will be on in the United States Senate, and advices from Washington are to the effect that resolutions will be offered asking the Senate to indorse plans for the freedom of Serbia, Lithuania, Poland, Greece, and other small nations, and—home rule for Ireland.
>
> What do our boasted twenty millions think of that? Is this the way Ireland is to be treated after all her struggles, and after all she has done for the United States? Are England and her agents going to cuchre Ireland again as they have done so frequently in the past? Don't let them. Flood Washington with telegrams and protests at once, and get all your friends to do likewise, and make it unmistakable to every one that Ireland will insist on getting her fullest freedom.
>
> Like The Gaelic-American, The Irish World has also been conducting a propaganda which does not tend to promote more friendly relations between the Allies and the United States. An article signed by one John Talbot Smith refers to the French people in this wise:
>
> The French people have certainly suffered since the era of revolutions began in 1789. It may have been necessary suffering, leading in God's providence and time to loftier ideals. Let us hope so. But what are the facts? That in spite of political changes in any direction, the trend of French life and ideals for a century has been toward rank materialism. After every war and every misfortune their Government, political science, civic ideals, literary, and other artistic production have gone lower in the scale from the Catholic ideal.

The Future of Palestine.

Of England and the future of Palestine The Irish World says:

> So of the ultimate disposal of Palestine, if the English should succeed in dislodging the Turks entirely. Many people, especially among our Jewish fellow-citizens, assume that there is to be a restoration of their nationality, as soon as the Moslem is driven out the Greek invaders. And our students of "unfulfilled prophecy" are loud in their rejoicing over the restoration of the Davidic throne. Nothing of the sort is either promised or probable. Unless the Peace Congress should oblige them to give up Palestine, the country will be put upon the same footing as Egypt. It will continue under allen rule.
>
> The reason for including The Freeman's Journal, it was said yesterday, is in the main the same as that on which action was taken in the case of the other papers. The publishers announced that their papers would appear as usual on Saturday of this week.

TIRPITZ URGES FIRMNESS.

Course Toward Russia Shows Will to Win, He Tells Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—Almost at the time when another meeting of the annexationist Fatherland Party was being broken up at Cologne on Sunday, Admiral von Tirpitz addressed a large meeting in Berlin. He asserted that the party had gained recognition abroad, that branches were being formed, and that the membership was increasing.

The Admiral said that the course of the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk proved that the will to victory of the great majority of the nation was unbroken, and that trust in the high army command was unlimited and unshaken. He asserted that the economic power of the entire nation must be exerted to see the matter through and reach the goal of a firmly founded world position.

A resolution was adopted demanding "a peace allowing Germany's development on a solid basis in the east and west, a peace making it impossible for England to knock down her German competitor, a peace forcing England to recognize Germany's industrial rights, a peace assuring the free development of our culture and our economic position in the world."

Huber Estate Goes to Relatives.

An estate estimated at more than $1,000,000 is disposed of in the will of Charles Huber, brewer, who died on Jan. 14 last. The share of the estate which would have gone to his wife, Mrs. May Huber, who was killed in an automobile accident on June 6 last, is distributed under codicil made subsequent to her death. Joseph Huber, brother of the decedent, is the residuary legatee. Jerome Huber, son, receives $100,000 in trust, and will get the principle when he reaches his majority. John T. Gunther, brother-in-law, receives $150,000, and another brother-in-law, Joseph Gunther, receives $15,000, while the same amount goes to Mrs. Ida Gunther Toumey, sister-in-law. Bequests of $10,000 each are left to Dr. A. W. Beveridge and the Twin City Hospital of Asbury Park. Three employes of the Otto Huber Brewing Company receive $1,000 each.

HOOVER TO URGE 2 WHEATLESS DAYS

Also Another Porkless Day, in a New Appeal to Housewives to Save.

PRICE-FIXING BILL READY

President Tells Representatives He Believes Immediate Legislation Is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—With a renewed appeal to American housewives for food conservation, the Food Administration will issue, probably this week, a new proclamation asking for one meatless day, two porkless days and two wheatless days each week.

Food Administration officials said there would be no compulsion on households, although it is sought by a bill now pending to make the days of denial mandatory for hotels, restaurants, and otehr public eating places. Private consumers are expected to accept the additional days of self-denial voluntarily.

An Administration bill giving the President broad powers to fix prices of food and other commodities essential to the Government's war preparations or for domestic consumption was in the hands of Chairman Lever of the Agricultural Committee today for introduction in the House.

The measure, which, it is understood, gives the President blanket authority to fix prices through an agency he may designate, was given to Chairman Lever yesterday at the White House. Representatives Lee of Georgia and Candler of Mississippi, Democrats, and Haugen of Iowa and McLaughlin of Michigan, Republicans, also members of the Agricultural Committee, were present when the President said he believed a situation had arisen which made necessary immediate legislation to delegate these powers.

The committeemen declined to disclose the details of the bill.

The President in his annual message to Congress gave notice that he would ask for such authority, and Administration officials are known to favor price regulation in iron, steel, oil, and cotton, as well as food, both for war purposes and ordinary public consumption.

Chairman Lever said today that he would probably postpone the introduction of the bill for several days because of the present tension in Congress and the opposition which the broad price-fixing powers sought by the President was almost certain to engender. He did not appear optimistic over the prompt passage of the bill.

Expect Butter Price to Drop.

As the result of an agreement between the Food Administration and the butter dealers, it was announced yesterday by Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator, that a drop in butter prices may be expected. The Federal Food Board sent a telegram to every important butter exchange in the country, announcing co-operation of the trade in New York and Chicago in the adoption of wholesale prices on held creamery butter of 45½ cents a pound for the remainder of January, with an advance of one-quarter cent a pound on the 1st and 15th of each succeeding month, beginning Feb. 1.

INVITE ASQUITH HERE.

Committee Asks the British Ex-Premier to Make a Tour.

Herbert H. Asquith, former British Prime Minister; Bishop Gore, Viscount Bryce, Viscount Grey, Arthur Henderson, the Labor Party leader, and other British public men and churchmen have been invited to visit the United States and make a speaking tour of the principal cities under the auspices of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. In making public the contents of a cable dispatch addressed to Ambassador Page in London, the committee announced that its purpose in seeking to bring these men to America was to promote unity between America and her European allies during the war and prepare public opinion for a League of Nations after the war.

The dispatch addressed to the American Ambassador was signed by ex-President Taft and Alton B. Parker, representing the League to Enforce Peace; Hamilton Holt and the Rev. Frederick Lynch, representing the Church Peace Union, and the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, representing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

WOULD-BE AMERICANS SUBJECT TO DRAFT

British and Canadians Who Have Taken Out First Papers to be Called On.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Under an agreement reached by representatives of the American, British, and Canadian Governments, British subjects in the United States who have taken out first papers for American citizenship will be made liable to draft into the British and Canadian Armies by treaties soon to be negotiated.

The American Selective Service act provides for enrollments of first-paper men in the national army, and this has furnished one of the most troublesome problems for the negotiators. Now that the point has been disposed of other questions are being passed upon rapidly and the treaties to govern the drafting of British subjects here and of Americans in Great Britain and Canada probably will be ready for signing within a week.

British subjects in this country, including the first-paper men, up to 45 years of age, will be subject to draft. The United States, of course, in drafting American citizens abroad will seek only men between the ages of 21 and 31, as prescribed in the Selective Service act.

A separate treaty is being framed for the Canadians, as they prefer that their men in the United States shall be subject to call into their own armies only.

SOUND STEAMERS SEARCHED

Rigid Inspection Made at Newport by Officials.

Passengers who arrived here yesterday on board the Fall River boat Plymouth said that all passengers and baggage taken on at Newport were subjected to a rigid investigation before the vessel was allowed to go.

All passengers were compelled to show their tickets. Aliens were required to show their passports. Some of the passengers were subjected to interrogation. All baggage was opened and examined. Naval officers, Newport detectives, and Secret Service agents took part in all this. No information was given as to the particular purpose of the search. As far as the passengers knew, no one had been arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 22.—When the Providence left here for New York tonight all her passengers, baggage and freight, were subjected to close scrutiny by Federal officials, but as in the case of the Plymouth earlier in the day, no explanation of the action was given.

600 AT SILVER WEDDING.

Mrs. Max Klein, Noted for East Side Charities, Receives $800 in Silver.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Klein of 441 East Houston Street celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last night in Jefferson Hall, 90-96 Columbia Street. About 600 guests were present. Among many other gifts, Mrs. Klein received $800 in silver dimes, quarters, half dollars, and dollars, and this will be used to purchase matzoths at Passover in April for the Jews of the lower east side.

Mrs. Klein is noted for her unobtrusive acts of charity on the east side, and is the President of nineteen societies and Vice President of twenty-seven. Judge Otto A. Rosalsky was among the guests and so were representatives from the District Attorney's office and many others who are well known on the east side.

PATRICIA GARVAN DEAD.

Child Heiress of A. N. Brady Fortune Won Prizes in Horse Show.

Little Patricia Garvan, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan of 903 Park Avenue and heiress of a fortune left her parents by the late Anthony N. Brady, died in her home on Monday from rheumatic fever. The little girl, fond of horses from the time she first possessed a Shetland pony, had appeared as a prize winner at the recent Red Cross benefit horse show in Madison Square Garden, where she won applause as her champion horses stepped about the ring. She was the "owner" of her own stable.

Mrs. Garvan, Patricia's mother, before her marriage to Mr. Garvan on June 10, 1910, was Miss Mabel Brady of Albany, daughter of the late Anthony N. Brady. Francis P. Garvan was an Assistant District Attorney under William Travers Jerome. He was appointed Assistant Custodian of Alien Enemy Property in November by A. Mitchell Palmer.

3 OF OUR AVIATORS KILLED IN COLLISION

General Pershing Reports Accident in France on Sunday—Lieut. Sherwood of Brooklyn a Victim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—First Lieutenants William H. Cheney and Oliver P. Sherwood and Private George A. Beach were killed Sunday in a collision of airplanes over an American aviation school in France, the War Department was advised tonight by General Pershing.

Lieutenant Cheney's mother, Mrs. William H. Schofield, lives at Peterboro, N. H. Lieutenant Sherwood's emergency address is Mrs. Lydia O. Sherwood, 354 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and that of Private Beach, Thomas Beach, Fort Collins, Col.

No details of the accident were given in General Pershing's message.

Lieutenant Sherwood, who was an instructor in the army aviation school at Mineola, was sent to France last Summer with the first contingent of American aviators with the Pershing force. Before enlisting in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps he was a civil engineer. He was a graduate of Stevens Institute and had attended the engineering schools at Columbia. He was about 25 years old, and lived with his mother, Mrs. Lydia O. Sherwood, at 354 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a cousin of State Senator Alvah W. Burlingame of Brooklyn.

Dr. Edmund B. Thompson.

Dr. Edmund B. Thompson, a retired specialist in mental diseases, died yesterday at his home, 838 West End Avenue, in his fifty-ninth year. Dr. Thompson had been connected with several institutions for the insane in different parts of the country, and at one time was attending physician at the old Bloomingdale Asylum. Since his retirement he had translated several French novels into English. He was a native of Springfield, Ohio, and, removing to this city, he was graduated from New York University Medical School. He had been a member of several New York medical societies.

Joseph Firth Clark, Quaker.

Joseph Firth Clark, a prominent Quaker, who was known throughout England as "the man who refused to meet the King," is dead at his home in Doncaster. During the reign of King Edward VII., while Mayor of Doncaster, he received a telegram from the King's Chamberlain announcing that the King was coming to Doncaster to see the St. Leger race, and had expressed a wish that the Mayor should be presented immediately after the race. Clark wrote a dignified reply, explaining that as a Quaker he did not approve of horse racing and had never attended a horse race. While he appreciated the honor bestowed upon him by the King, he must decline to break his rule even in an exceptional circumstance.

Lieut. Augustus F. Beach, U. S. R.

Lieutenant Augustus F. Beach, U. S. R., formerly an editorial writer on The New York American, and two years ago the Berlin correspondent of the Hearst newspapers, died at Camp Meade on Monday from pneumonia. He was 37 years old.

Mr. Beach commenced his newspaper career at Erie, Penn., where he worked about a year before joining the International News Service. Later he became an editorial writer on The American and Berlin correspondent. On his return from Germany he was again employed in an editorial capacity until the declaration of war, when he became a member of the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, from which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Intelligence Division.

Samuel J. Elder.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Samuel J. Elder of this city, a lawyer who was one of the senior counsel for the United States Government before The Hague Tribunal in the North Atlantic fisheries arbitration with Great Britain in 1910, died suddenly today while visiting his daughter, Miss Frances Elder, clinical Secretary of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Mr. Elder was 68 years old, had practiced law in Boston since 1875, two years after he was graduated from Yale.

Obituary Notes.

PETER FARLEY, a contractor of Millburn, N. J., died at his home there.

PETER HANF, for many years a warehouse Superintendent, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

HARMON PAYNE, Postmaster of Quogue, L. I., died at his home there on Monday night.

JOHN SWINTON, the oldest business man of Port Jervis, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday in his seventy-ninth year.

THOMAS J. HAYES, 30 years old, a pressman on The New York World, died on Monday at his home, 624 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM R. EGBERT, 78 years old, a retired carpenter in the shipbuilding line, died at his home, 1,200 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

GEORGE BARB, Sr., for the last twenty-six years proprietor of Barb's Hotel, Village of Queens, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, on Sunday. He was 66 years old.

GEORGE PALMER, a native of London, England, and a retired business man, died on Monday at his home, 300 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. EDWARD GARVIE, 51 years old, an actress, who was known on the stage as Molly Thompson, died from pneumonia at her home, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday.

WASHINGTON M. LEWIS, who introduced hop growing into Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Long Branch, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

ALEXANDER STEEL, a retired building contractor of East Orange, N. J., is dead at his home in that place. He was born in Canada seventy-five years ago.

CHARLES FORCE, owner of a marble yard in Washington, N. J., died on Monday night at his home in that place. He was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

EMORY W. MYERS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corliss-Macy Company of 144 Pearl Street, Manhattan, died on Monday at his home in Boonton, N. J., from pneumonia.

CHARLES E. STEWART, city sales manager for Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 616 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Mrs. LOUISE NATINE RORKE, widow of Professor Michale J. Rorke, dramatic director and instructor in elocution, died on Monday. Mrs. Rorke had been a lifelong resident of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM J. McGLENN, for thirty-seven years a bookkeeper for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died at his home, 201 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 52 years old.

Miss KATHLEEN BARNARD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barnard of Rome, N. Y., died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, following an operation She was in her twenty-second year.

WILLIAM F. BALL, a painter and decorator and a member of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society and of Court Atlantic, 67, Foresters of America, died on Monday at his home, 085 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN P. YATES, formerly a member of the old firm of Peck & Yates, painters and decorators in Brooklyn, died in the Williamsburg Hospital on Sunday, in his seventy-first year. He lived at 246 Keap Street, Brooklyn and was a member of Cornerstone Lodge 367, F. and A. M.

JOSEPH W. SHAW, caretaker of the Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, and his wife, were found dead in their cottage on the cemetery grounds yesterday, and an autopsy was ordered to determine the cause of death. According to the Medical Examiner there were no signs of violence and no indications that escaping coal gas was responsible.

Miss JULIA MARINA BRUSH, a daughter of the late Conklin Brush, former Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, the Grosvenor, 115 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in her eighteenth year. Miss Brush was one of the oldest members of the Holy Trinity Church and was Treasurer of the Board of Associates of the Church Charity Foundation.

JOSEPH F. WATERS, who for forty years was connected with the mailing department of The New York Sun, died in St. Francis' Hospital, Brook Avenue and 142d Street. Mr. Waters, who lived at 66 East 190th Street, had been suffering for many years from a complication of diseases. He was a member of Typographical Union 6 and of the Mailers' Union. Mr. Waters was 65 years old.

Mrs. MARY ANN SABIN, widow of Joseph Sabin, who was a noted bibliophile and bookseller of Manhattan, died in her one hundredth year on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. S. Lloyd, 244 West Ninety-ninth Street. She was born in Abingdon, England, and came to this country in 1840. P. living for many years in Brooklyn. She is survived by a son, Joseph F. Sabin, an expert on rare books, and two daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CRITCHLEY.—To Mr. and Mrs. George Critchley, (nee Alice R. Shaw,) a daughter, Jan. 19.

Married.

ADRIAN—AUDRAIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, at the Chapelle de Notre Dame, Morningside Drive, by Rev. G. Septier, Marguerite M. Audrain, niece of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Audrain, to Lieutenant Joseph M. Adrian, Jr., U. S. N. A.

DEARING—MYERS.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Alma Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers of East Orange, N. J., to James R. Dearing, efficiency expert engineer United States Government and son of the late Edward J. Dearing of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

DICKINSON—FOSTER.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Foster, 37 Van Houlin Place, Bellevile, N. J., by the Rev. Charles W. Popham, Frances Margaret to John A. Dickinson.

FOX—ROONEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, Henry Arthur Fox to Miss May Rooney, by Rev. John Herman Randall.

WHITNEY—MARSH.—On Jan. 12, at the Church of the Advent, by the Rev. Dr. Pendelton, Mary Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Marsh of Roanoke, Va., to Corporal Stephen Suydam Whitney, son of Stephen Whitney of Morris Plains, N. J.

Brooklyn.

MITCHELL—SCHUBERT.—Jan. 21, Anna M. Schubert to Henry A. Mitchell.

Newark.

APPLEGATE—CARPENTER.—Jan. 20, Edna Carpenter to Joseph Applegate.

Died.

AGRICOLA.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, after a brief illness, Frances Agricola, beloved mother of Laura E. Distler, Henry and Charles Agricola, in her 49th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral service on Thursday, 8 P. M., at her late home, 1,963 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, Friday, 10 A. M.

ALEXANDER.—Henrietta, beloved wife of Gautlo and mother of Jeanette Kulinyi and Eva Alexander, on Jan. 22. Funeral private.

BARNARD. — Kathleen. Services, private, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

BAUM.—On Jan. 21, Bertha, devoted daughter of Paulina and the late Simon Baum, sister of Benjamin, Isaac, Silas, Alexander, Jesse, and Hattie Cohn. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 23, 11 A. M., from Rodef Sholom Chapel, Union Field. Services Wednesday, 6:30 P. M., at 124 West 90th St.

BELL.—On Jan. 21, 1918, George H. Bell, aged 59 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,012 Gardner St., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred W. Dodsworth, 230 West 76th St., Mary Louise, wife of the late George F. Brown. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CHASE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, Marguerite Martindale, wife of William P. Chase. Funeral services at her late residence, 95 Anderson Av., Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CLARK.—The New York Chapter of the Colonial Order expresses its sorrow and deep sense of loss in the death of Henry Schofelin Clark, one of its life members, on Jan. 3, 1918.

CORTLANDT S. VAN RENSSELAER, Chancellor.

WINTHROP PARKER, Recorder.

COCHRAN.—At her home at Rockville Centre, L. I., Jannette Clark O'Farrell, widow of Judge Robert Cochran of White Plains. Funeral hereafter.

COLBY.—On Jan. 20, suddenly, in Portland, Ore., Mrs. Ruth E. Colby, beloved mother of Willard H. Colby and of Mrs. W. Fredric Arnold of White Plains, N. Y.

COOGAN.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Matthew Coogan, beloved husband of Teresa and father of the Rev. John J. Coogan, Police Chaplain. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 2,428 Friaby Av., Westchester, Bronx. Solemn requiem mass St. Raymond's Church. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

DE CASTRO.—On Jan. 22, Felix Rey de Castro of 90 Broad St., city. Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 24, from the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St., city, at 10 o'clock.

DE LUCE.—On Monday, Jan. 21, Emma A., widow of the late Percival De Luco. Funeral notice hereafter.

DOBLIN.—Phebe, aged 56 years, at her home, 20 Prospect Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Jan. 22. Funeral services at the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., New York, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

DRIVER.—At East Orange, N. J., at his home, 289 South Burnett St., on Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Frederick A. Driver, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUFF.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, John J. Duff.

DUNNE.—On Jan. 22, Thomas P. Dunne, beloved son of Bridget and the late Thomas Dunne (nee Keegan) Dunne, and brother of Daniel J. Dunne. Funeral from his late residence, 587 Lexington Av., Friday, 9 A. M.; thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral. Requiem mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

ELY.—In New York, suddenly, of pleuro-pneumonfa, Etta, daughter of the late William Newell Ely and Anna Gorham Hale of Stamford, Conn. Funeral services at Christ Church, Stratford, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 3:15 P. M. 1:03 train from New York. Boston papers please copy.

FEAREY.—On Jan. 8, Bertha Louise Kittel, wife of Frederick Tyroe Fearey, at Hotel del Coronado, Cal. Services the Peddie Memorial Church, Newark, N. J., Thursday, 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

FERRIS.—Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, at his home, Brewster, N. Y., William Andrew, only son of Samuel K. and Mary Ester St. John Ferris. Services at his late residence, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GARVAN.—At her home, 903 Park Av., on Jan. 21, Patricia, daughter of Francis Patrick and Mabel Brady Garvan, in her 7th year. Funeral mass at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 23. Interment private.

GERSON.—Yetta, beloved wife of the late Abraham and devoted mother of Joseph, Henry, Jacob, and Sol. Relatives, friends, and members of Flora Frauen Verein are invited to attend funeral at the residence of her son, Henry Gerson, 559 West 156th St., Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Augusta Gilbert. Funeral services at her home, 1,951 Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HANF.—Peter. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.) Wed., 2 P. M.

HARDY.—Jan. 20, Mary Elizabeth Hardy. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 228 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 1 P. M.

HIRSHLER.—On Jan. 21, Jerome J., of the United States Navy, at Newport, R. I., in his 20th year, of pneumonia, beloved and only son of Louis and Carrie Hirshler of 500 West 111th St. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HORNE.—Jan. 18, John Jefferson Horne. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 1 P. M.

KEMPNER.—Louis, on Jan. 21, beloved husband of Grace A. Kempner and father of Alexander S. and David Dudley, at his residence, 251 West 92d St., in his 61st year. Funeral services at his home, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

KEMPNER.—Mount Sinai Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B.: Brethren are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Louis Kempner, on Thursday morning, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, at his late home, 251 West 92d St.

MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

KEMPNER.—Entered into rest, Louis Kempner, ex-President and Governor of the Home for the Aged and Infirm of District No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., at 251 West 92d St. Members of the Board of Governors are respectfully invited to attend.

MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
BERNARD N. KAPLAN, Secretary.

KENNEDY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, James B. Kennedy, aged 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 112 East 123d St., Thursday, 24th inst., 8 P. M.

KOHN.—Albert, M. D., beloved husband of Ernestine Lambert, at the age of 48. Services Wednesday morning, 9:30 at his late residence, 122 East 58th. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LACKMAN.—Fred, on Monday, Jan. 21, after a long illness. Funeral from his late home, 807 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock.

LAMBELET.—On Jan. 22, 1918, Henri A. Lambelet. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 812 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 24, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

LARKIN.—On Jan. 22, William, beloved husband of Agnes Larkin. Funeral from his late residence, 308 Hudson St., Friday, Jan. 25, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

LEONARD.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, 1918, Harry Whewell Leonard, in his 59th year. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at 151 East 150th St., New York City, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 A. M. London and Paris papers please copy.

Died.

McLEAN. — Suddenly, on Jan. 21, Kilmore Mavis, beloved wife of James Sinclair McLean. Services in Philadelphia, Penn., at convenience of family. Wilmington, Del.; Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Jan. 20, 1918, Paul R. Morgan, in his 21st year, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., beloved son of Hiram A. and Emily M. Morgan and brother of Mrs. C. H. Hodferne. Funeral from his late residence, 709 West 169th St., on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 8:30 A. M.; thence to St. Rose of Lima Church, West 165th St. Interment Chicago, Ill.

MULLHOLLAND. — On Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, Agnes Louise, beloved mother of William A., Charles T. Mulholland, and Edith Smith. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, William A. Mulholland, 449 East 45th St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

MUNDY.—At Miami, Fla., on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, Norris Woodruff, beloved husband of Annie Havemeyer Mundy, in the 72d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NELSON.—Lieutenant Harold G., Royal Flying Corps, aged 26, suddenly on Jan. 22, at Lilbourne, Rugby, England, beloved son of Anne and beloved brother of Lester B. and Archie C. of 772 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.

NELSON.—At Sea Cliff, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Henry Eckford Nelson, son of Ethlyn Arthur and the late Henry Eckford Nelson, in his 7th year. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, in Littleworth Lane, Sea Cliff, L. I., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train reaching Glen Head, L. I., at 11:58 A. M.

NORWOOD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, at the German Hospital, New York City, Ethel Josephine, wife of Carlisle Norwood, in the 38th year of her age. Funeral private.

NOTMAN.—On Monday morning, Jan. 21, at his residence, after four days' illness, Charles F. Notman, son of the late Peter and Jane C. Notman, in his 62d year. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 149 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M. Please do not send flowers.

NYMARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, Hugo, beloved brother of Herbert Nymark. Funeral Thursday from the undertaking parlors of Albert Earley, 323 Getty Av., South Paterson, near Lake View, N. J., at 2 P. M. Interment at Cedarlawn, Paterson. Member of Doric Lodge No. 280, F. and A. M.

PALMER.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, George Palmer, formerly of Greenpoint, at his residence, 309 Hancock St., Brooklyn, in his 88th year. Funeral private.

PARR.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Florence R., beloved daughter of James and Jane Parry. Funeral services at her late residence, 593 Amsterdam Av., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

PURCELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, at Albuquerque, N. M., after a long illness, William J., dearly beloved son of Helen M. and John P. Purcell of New Dorp, S. I. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 2,780 Amboy Road, on Thursday, Jan. 24, thence to St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 o'clock. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

PURDY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 21, 1918, at her New York residence, 35 West 51st St., Amelia Augusta, wife of Thomas C. Purdy of Norfolk, Conn., and daughter of the late Nathan C. Ely. Funeral services at her late residence Thursday at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. New Haven and South Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

QUINTELA.—On Jan. 19, 1918, in Los Angeles, Cal., Alfred William, son of the late Captain Robert and Eliza J. Quintaval.

SHANNESSY.—After a short illness, James Shannessy of Register's office, New York City. Funeral from his late residence, 12 North 6th Av., Whitestone, L. I., Thursday, 1 P. M. Direction of George H. Kelly.

SILBER.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Jane A., wife of the late William B. Silber, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,111 5th Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 4 P. M.

STANTON.—On Monday, Jan. 21, at her residence, 214 East 31st St., Eliza Reed, widow of Noel B. Stanton. Funeral service will be held in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 30 East 31st, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Norwalk, Conn. Norwalk papers please copy.

STEELE.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, Margaret Steele. Funeral service by the Rev. E. H. Fitzgerald, in Christ Church and Schaefer's Funeral Church, 4,014 8d Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, at 10:30 A. M.

STEVENS.—At Lowell, Mass., Jan. 22, 1918, Georgeanna Ames Stevens, wife of Geo. M. Stevens, mother of John A. and Geo. M. Stevens, Jr. Funeral services Burr, Davis & Son, 15 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Saginaw and Flint, Mich., papers please copy.

STRAUSS.—At Philadelphia, on Jan. 21, 1918, Babette Landauer, beloved wife of David Strauss and devoted mother of Minnie Hahlo and Sadie Davis. Funeral services on Wednesday, 2 P. M., at 2,009 Broad St., Philadelphia.

TALLER.—Jan. 21, at his residence, Roslyn, L. I., of pneumonia, Henry Pennington Taller, son of the late Henry A. and Sophia C.

The Woman Voter

Our Greatest Show, the National Convention—How It Is Organized, What It Looks Like, and How It Does Business—The Vanished "Favorite Son."

TWENTY-SECOND ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS ABOUT NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"A National Convention," said the Correspondent, "is the drama of democracy, and it is America's greatest show on earth.

"George William Curtis said that every American citizen should see at least one National Convention. Every convention, even the dullest, where everything is cut and dried, is a moving and thrilling spectacle. But the ones where there is a real battle, they are a thing to stir the imagination. In the moments of great tension that mass of people has always appeared to me as a single monstrous body, a single vast entity, a huge swarthy giant laboring colossally for some end. There are moments, when the battle has gone on for hours and the heat and roar and confusion have worked their way with tired eyes and brains, and the thousands of electric lights seem to waver in a mass, and the roar to become one voice, when the impression becomes strong for a moment that you are actually seeing that single huge body twisting this way and that as if trying to break its bonds.

"Think of a city block with the roofs taken off and all the walls taken out, except those surrounding the block, and packed with people so closely that many times they cannot make their way to each other except by climbing tables or walking on rails. Not a quiet mass, but an intensely excited multitude, with a constant motion of its own, a sort of rhythm; yelling its wrath or its insane joy in 15,000 voices, and doing the maddest things. This is democracy maniacally working in its blacksmith shop forging its future, a future of four years anyhow, and doing it in a delirium."

"You don't really mean that they take the walls and roofs off a city block—" began Jane, who is literal.

"No," said the Correspondent; "I was only trying to give an idea of the size of the thing. However, I can't. You can't get it without being there. When you stand on the platform and look down the hall, the faces and bodies at the other end melt into a mass, and you don't see them. That's partly what gives the impression, not of many people, but of one vast monster; that and the fact that you don't hear the thousands of voices, but only one continuous voice, rising and falling in a regular rhythm."

"Continuous!" exclaimed Anna. "Do you mean that the noise goes on all the time? Then how can anybody hear the speeches?."

"Most of those at the convention never do hear them," said the Correspondent. "Even the delegates don't hear all the speeches, and the spectators never do. I ought to tell you, though, that there has been one exception to this description I have been giving you, and that was the Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1916. The St. Louis folks have built a hall for the specific purpose of overcoming all these difficulties, and have done it; and in overcoming it they have killed that gigantic, unwieldly picturesqueness that I have been describing. They have done it by centring the hall around the platform, with aisles radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel, so that nearly everybody can hear everything."

"And see it, too, and that's an innovation," added the ex-Congressman. "Heretofore you haven't been able to see much more than you could hear."

"That was because of the immensity of the thing," explained the Correspondent, seeing that some of his auditors looked puzzled. "The speaker on the platform was so far away that he looked like a little manikin; and of course, if he got into an altercation with somebody, you couldn't see what it was about, you could only see that little manikin jumping about absurdly in the distance.

"At the Baltimore Convention of 1912 some of the delegates came up to me and said they would never know a thing about what was going on if it wasn't for the papers. 'You fellows,' said one of the delegates, 'explain all these riots to us next morning. But we sit down there and hear a lot of yelling, and we never know until next day, when we read what you've written, that the Missouri delegation has just mobbed Bryan.'"

"That's all very interesting," said Anna, "but it doesn't answer my question, I'm afraid. I wanted to know how the convention nominated the candidates for President and Vice President."

"Well," said the Correspondent, "it first organizes; it effects a temporary organization, because it can't have a permanent one until it has passed on the credentials of the persons claiming to be delegates and made sure that they are what they claim to be. The Temporary Chairman makes what is called the 'keynote speech,' that is, in nominally returning thanks to the convention for electing him, he defines the issues as they will be presented by his party during the campaign that is to follow. This speech is so important that the candidate for President usually corrects the proofs of it before it is made.

"The convention then organizes permanently. Formerly it used to waste time by hearing another speech, a sort of secondary keynote speech, from the permanent Chairman. The Democrats still do that, though even with them the speech of the permanent Chairman has lost its importance; but the Republicans have adopted the admirable fashion of simply making the temporary officers the permanent officers, so that the Chairman makes only one speech.

"The Resolutions Committee reports the platform it has drafted, which may be amended by resolutions offered from the floor. When the time comes to consider candidates for President, the roll of States is called, alphabetically, and each State is expected, if it has a candidate, to name him. The State does that by sending one of her delegates to the front to speak for her. But in actual practice this would always give Alabama, the first State on the roll call, the naming of the first candidate, whereas the leading candidate might come from Wyoming, the last State on the roll, and in that case the leading candidate would be the last one put in nomination.

"So, when Alabama's name is called, she usually announces that she yields the floor to New York, or Illinois, or whatever other State has a candidate that the Alabama delegation favors. Then the State so placed in control of the floor sends to the platform its chosen orator, who makes a speech placing in nomination her favorite son. Maybe Alabama has no friendly alliance with this other State, and simply signifies that she has no candidate; but in that case Arizona or Arkansas is pretty sure to do the 'yielding.'

"In the Republican Convention of 1916 the unusual spectacle was presented of one State yielding to another, who nominated not one candidate but two. The yielding was done by Arizona, who yielded to New York. New York happened to be split between two favorite sons, Justice Hughes and Elihu Root; so she sent up two speakers to the platform, one of whom nominated Hughes and the other Root.

"Then the rollcall is resumed, and some other State yields to another, while some are high enough on the roll to be able to name their favorite sons without having anybody yield to them. Seconding speeches are made, of which the convention is generally very impatient and toward which it is always very boorish. They ought to be cut out. Finally the vote is taken by States; and if no candidate has a majority another ballot is taken. Then the convention usually adjourns, and meets next day to nominate the candidate for Vice President, which is usually done by an indifferent crowd of delegates that melts away while the voting is going on, to make sure that it can get train reservations or to catch trains already reserved."

"You have been talking of 'favorite sons,'" said the Business Woman. "I have seen that expression used in a derogatory sense, and I'm not quite sure what it means. Why should it be laughed at, and what does it signify?"

"And what is a dark horse?" added Anna.

"I'll tell you about dark horses in a moment," said the Correspondent. "The reason why the favorite son is jeered at nowadays is because he has become a device in the hands of schemers, a stool pigeon, a stalking horse. It was once a high-sounding title, now it is hardly ever used except in sarcasm, and the favorite son deserves his fall. The favorite son has become a humbug, and the direct primary has performed a service in stripping the last rags of pretense from the humbug.

"To say that a man was the favorite son of this or that State was once an expression used in earnest. If you said that Blaine was Maine's favorite son, you meant that the State was proud of him, and that whether other States agreed with her or not she would stand by him to the last. It meant that he was a national figure as well as the pride of his State. Gradually, however, the word came to be applied as meaning that the favorite son had no State but his own back of him. If a man was big enough for the whole country you no longer heard him spoken of as the favorite son of any State. It would be belittling to Wilson to call him the favorite son of New Jersey, or to Roosevelt to call him the favorite son of New York. They are national men.

"And the Favorite Son came to mean something even less worthy of respect than this. He came to mean not merely a man with no State but his own back of him, but a man who was being put forward by that State in the hope of slipping him into a nomination for which he wasn't big enough. For instance, when the last Republican nomination was about to be made infinitesimal candidates sprang up all over the Union. At one time there were fifteen or twenty favorite sons announced, more or less seriously, as candidates for that nomination. They were put forward in the hope that the men back of them could make some dicker or deal in case the convention was deadlocked.

"In ordinary times not one of them would have dared to show his head. It so happened, however, that for the first time in many years there appeared to be no commanding figure toward whom the nomination was inevitably tending. It was anybody's race. The bulk of sentiment certainly favored Justice Hughes, but until the convention actually met the local leaders were ignorant of the strength of the movement for him, and the result was that for a long time little two-by-four candidates were declaring themselves to be fit for the Presidency and expectant of receiving it. How far this went you can gather from the fact that Mayor Thompson of Chicago actually made a bid for the favorite-sonship of Illinois.

"The delegation from a candidate's own State is charged with the management of his candidacy; it speaks for him. It presents him as its favorite son. There have been a few exceptions to this, as in 1888, when Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana was a candidate for the Republican nomination. The Indiana organization, however, had declared Benjamin Harrison to be the favorite son of Indiana. So Illinois, which was for Gresham, put him forward as her 'adopted favorite son.' In 1892, again, Cleveland was nominated in spite of the fact that his own State, New York, was against him in the convention. It had declared its favorite son to be David B. Hill. But such instances are very rare, and as a general rule it is conceded that a candidate must have his own State behind him if he is to have any standing at all in the convention."

"Is there any reason for that except tradition?" asked the College Woman.

"Oh, there is a very practical reason for it. The convention doesn't want to nominate a candidate who can't carry his own State; it can't afford to waste those votes. And it assumes that the delegates from that State must know better than any one else whether he can carry it or not. It is assumed, too, that since they represent the sentiment of the party in a general way, if they don't like him, then the rank and file of the party probably doesn't like him either. And if the rank and file doesn't like him he stands a mighty slim chance of carrying his State in November.

"In the last case I spoke of, that of Cleveland, the Democratic delegation from New York, on the day before the convention met, issued a formal statement solemnly declaring that, in our best judgment, Mr. Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and would expose it to the loss of the electoral vote of the State.' It not only voted solidly against Cleveland, but worked day and night to get other delegates to do so. He was the furthest removed possible from a favorite son. On one occasion a Michigan delegate carried a Cleveland banner too near to the New York delegation, and the New Yorkers so resented it that there came near being a fist fight between them and the whole delegation from Michigan.

"And yet, in the face of his State's protest, Cleveland was nominated on the first ballot by 616 votes, while Hill, his nearest competitor, go only 112. This defiance of a State, and of the one State which was absolutely necessary to Democratic victory because of its large electoral vote and its doubtfulness, seems extraordinary. However, it was not really a defiance of New York. The delegation had been committed to Hill by the power of the machine, and the delegates from other States were convinced that it did not represent New York, and that they were in no danger whatever of losing her electoral vote. They were correct in their judgment, for Cleveland swept the country in November."

"In speaking just now of the fallen status of the Favorite Son," said the Lawyer, "you said that the direct primary had stripped the last rag of pretense from the humbug. I don't think you've made it clear to the ladies—or to me either—how that was done."

"Why," said the Correspondent, "the humbug about the Favorite Son is the pretense that he is of Presidential size at all. Under the old system a State could put forward a nonentity or a stuffed prophet and make all sorts of large claims for him. But now, in all the States besides his own where there are Presidential preference primaries, he has got to run for the nomination; he has got to show himself in the pitiless glare of publicity; and he instantly shrinks. The results of the primaries in those other States are against him; they show clearly that he is not a Presidential figure at all outside his own State, and the attempt to make him appear a national figure collapses with every defeat. Formerly you could always pretend that the people of Wisconsin and Indiana were looking with admiring eyes on the favorite son of Massachusetts, and nobody could prove that they weren't; but now you can prove it by arithmetic, by simply looking at the votes cast for or against him in the primaries. So he shrivels up, and, from being touted as a national figure, he has become merely a petty local figure, who hasn't the ghost of a claim on a national nomination.

"Now I'll answer your question about dark horses."

The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO ENLIST WOMEN

Sub-committee Which Meets in Washington Also Votes to Retain 1916 Campaign Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—By a vote of 5 to 4, a sub-committee of the Republican National Executive Committee, in session here today, decided to recommend the continuance of the 1916 Campaign Committee, which includes six Progressives. It was also decided to recommend to the Executive Committee the formation of a woman's advisory board, similar to that recently organized by the Democratic National Committee.

While the close vote on the continuance of the Progressives on the Campaign Committee was interpreted in some quarters as presaging a fight between the Old Guard and Progressives in the Republican National Committee, the responsible leaders said that such a conclusion was erroneous. The vote, they stated, merely reflected the personal views of the sub-committee. As a matter of fact, it was said, everything is being done to assure a united Republican Party for the coming Congressional elections.

As Chairman of the National Committee, William R. Willcox presided at the meeting, which was attended, among others, by Senator Calder, representing Herbert Parsons of New York; A. T. Hert of Kentucky, James A. Hemenway of Indiana, Alvah H. Martin of Virginia, and R. B. Howell of Nebraska.

The Progressives of the Campaign Committee are Oscar Straus, Everett Colby, George W. Perkins, James R. Garfield, and Chester Rowell.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To General Unsecured Creditors of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company:

On January 17, 1918, the Hon. William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge for the Eastern Division, Eastern District of Missouri, entered an order in the Receivership Proceedings now pending in said Court against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company in that certain cause entitled:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, vs. MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity Consolidated Cause No. 4564, extending until April 1, 1918, the time for filing general unsecured claims of creditors and referring same to the undersigned Special Master for hearing, determination and classification, as therein prescribed and as prescribed by said Court's order of November 17, 1917, with respect to the filing of such claims. The following is a copy of said order:

"ORDER

"Extending Time to File Claims with Special Master to April 1, 1918.

"Referring to the order of this Court heretofore made and entered in this cause on November 17, 1917, entitled, 'Order fixing time for filing claims and referring same to Special Master,' for cause shown it is hereby

"Ordered that the time for filing claims pursuant to said order be and it hereby is extended to April 1, 1918, and that those having claims against the defendant Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company may file statements thereof in the manner prescribed in said order, with James A. Seddon, Special Master, at his office, Room 902 Central National Bank Building, Seventh and Olive Streets, in the City of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, on or before said date; and in case such claims or any of them shall not be so filed on or prior to said date, the holder or holders of such claim or claims not so filed (other than the holders of bonds or other obligations payable by said defendant Railway Company and secured by mortgage or pledge of collateral, the respective trustees of mortgages or trust indentures given to secure payment of the same, and the holders of such claims as may have been approved for payment by orders herein) shall be barred from sharing in the benefit of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the property of said defendant Railway Company that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of the Receiver in this cause, and from sharing in particular in the benefits of any distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of said railroad and other property, if such sale shall hereafter be adjudged and decreed in this cause; and it is hereby

"Further ordered that the time to file answers to the claims of creditors heretofore filed or which may be filed with the Special Master on or before April 1, 1918, shall be and the same is hereby extended until May 1, 1918. The Special Master herein shall cause this order to be published forthwith, once each week, for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Kansas City, State of Missouri; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Oklahoma City, State of Oklahoma; and in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, State of New York.

"(Signed) WILLIAM C. HOOK,
United States Circuit Judge.

"Dated January 17, 1918.
"Filed January 17, 1918.
"W. W. NALL, Clerk."

JAMES A. SEDDON, Special Master, Room 902, Central National Bank Building, Seventh and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo. Dated January 17, 1918.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS OLARSKY, doing business as "QUEEN SKIRT CO.," Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 West 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, dresses, piece goods, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c. MAURICE MEYER, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Jobs or sample lines; cash; dresses, coats, suits; any quantity. 4th floor, 45 West 27th. Farragut 8154.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 215, S. & H. Columbia velour, botany 5816, American 0359, 13046, K 544, U. S. 153, all colors, any quantity. Call S. A. Commercial Co., 20 West 33d.

BROADCLOTHS AND FLANNELS Wanted.—Golf red, gray, Copenhagen. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, bring samples. Lorimier Greenbaum Co., 594 Broadway.

CLOTH COATS wanted and also cloth suits. See Mr. Maloncon Wednesday, from 6:30 A. M. on, at 72 Madison Av.

CLOTH Wanted.—Burella American or Wilson lawn. Phone Farragut 2841.

COATING Wanted.—Quantity heavy weight, 3-4 or 6-4; cash. Jacobus, 1,261 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent exclusive jobber looking at ladies', misses', juniors', and stouts' coats; also ladies' and misses' suits. Every day, 9 to 1, 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Spring, quantity no object. Mr. Maisel will look on Wednesday morning from 9 o'clock on. B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. 9480 Madison Square.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies', misses', and children's jobs wanted for immediate delivery for fall; will pay cash. H. Stern, 15 East 26th St., Room 1918.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing quantity orders on cloths and silks. Call 4 to 5, rear elevator, fourth floor, 151 West 26th.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—In the better grades; jobbers will place stock orders. Call with samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; manufacturer using own material preferred. 11 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade children's and junior coats. 1,333 Broadway, 30th St. entrance, third floor.

COATS Wanted.—Junior coats wanted; only by a prominent cloak house placing big orders. 8th floor, 45 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders new, snappy models. 120 West 27th St., 12th floor.

COATS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and dresses. 130 West 22d, 8th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples, better grades. 36 West 25th, 16th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. 22 W. 20th, 6th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—500,000 yards; quantity no object; will consider seconds; send samples and lowest prices for cash. Z 207 Times Annex.

COTTON SERGES Wanted.—Large quantity in navy blue. Mr. Eschelbacher, 9060 Columbus.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is placing stock orders on popular and high-grade georgette, taffeta, serge, jersey dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges to close; large assortment serge and silk dresses; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Company, 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber open to look at lines of manufacturers who can supply their own styles and materials. P 145 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. H. & G., 9th floor, 12 West 18th St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 38 West 32d. Room 1506.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on dresses. 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for large quantity, all colors, for cash. E. & H. Waist Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of ladies' and men's fibre silk hose in black, white, and colors; first quality goods only. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pedri St. Broad 1439.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

KHAKI Wanted.—Drills and trills. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—The Aid Hardware Company, wholesale and retail, of West Plains, Missouri, is in the market for all kinds of general dry goods store merchandise to retail from 5c to $1; advise what you have for spot cash.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salt's and Hind & Harrison, for cash. Farragut 2048.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American pompom, kersey 15020, 0359, 11050, 13046, 13046, 13046, 544; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8121.

POM POM Wanted.—Velour, poplin, and kersey, all shades, spot cash; also serges, all shades. Gram. 1074.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 3789.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity in high colors. Call with samples. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., 22 West 22d.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors; also will exchange American 6709½ navy for black. Mr. Bobrick. Farragut 2368.

POPLIN AND SERGES Wanted.—We pay cash for poplin and serges in all colors. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d St.

POPLIN Wanted.—9610, 6077, gray, tan, Peking, rose, and Burgundy. Chelsea 9784.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th. Farragut 2815.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, clay and Quaker. Farragut 2477.

SATEEN Wanted by manufacturer, white and colored. Phone Farragut 8792.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable, small or large lot; submit samples with quality, quantity, delivery, and cash price. Overseas Export Co. Store, 142 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Worsteds, woolens; will buy quantity of everything in men's line; spot cash; must be cheap. F 133 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—34280 and similar serge; will pay cash. Telephone 2220 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036, all colors, at a price. Telephone 3139 Farragut.

SERGE Wanted.—In navy 6244, gera, cash. Stuyvesant 8536.

SHEPPARD CHECK Wanted.—Open for 50-50 construction or 75% worsted and 25% cotton; also tan and gray poplin. Bienlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Use 38th St. entrance.

SILKS Wanted.—Can use quantity of plaid silks, also cotton ginghams. International Apparel Company, 37 West 28th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray. Call with samples. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONE BURELLA Wanted.—Open for all shades, any quality. Mr. Bobrick. Farragut 2368.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, army, and other shades. Chelsea 2976.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Dark shades Holden Leonard's, any quantity. Chelsea 5058.

STRAW BRAIDS Wanted.—Can use 5 bales 6-6½ M.-M. Milan, natural or colors. Max Mayer, Inc., Madison Square 1541.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—We are looking at snappy taffeta and cloth suits and coats; placing stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS, COATS Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on new smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS, Coats Wanted.—Of the better grade only. First floor, 16 West 26th.

TIME RECORDER Wanted.—International card time recorder; second hand; fully automatic; 2-color ribbon. Goodman Collar Co., 80 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy; will pay cash for Garfield's 4718 of Botany. H. W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st St.

TRICOTINE AND SILVERTONE Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 4616.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher-Kennedy's 400, 1660, also Andrew's silvertone burella 6038 and Holden Leonard's silvertone in all shades. Miltex Cloak & Suit, 22 West 22d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for Buckley & Cohen, 711-74 and 76, also 360 Rookie. Call Madison Square 1769.

VELOURS, Kersey Wanted. — American, all shades. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 5686.

VELOURS and Kersey Wanted. — 13016, 544, 15020, 11050, also poplin 6816, all colors, 6018 Chelsea.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS and Poplins Wanted.—Peking, tan and gray. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 16 West 28th.

VELOUR Wanted. — Lavender, silvertone, black and rose velour. Madison Sq. 6375.

VELOURS Wanted.—All wool, black and white check. Farragut 3075.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 13016, 11050, all colors, for cash. Farragut 2857.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at crepe de chine and cotton waists. Call Thursday, 43 West 24th, 3d floor.

WASH DRESSES Wanted.—Of the better kind, by a leading manufacturer; must furnish own samples; will place immediate quantity orders. Address W. D., 218 Times Downtown.

WHIPCORD Wanted.—In black and navy. Myer Gans, Farragut 3879.

WOOL PLAIDS wanted, and stripes and fancies, white serges, wool jerseys. 34 West 17th, 8th floor. Farragut 9985.

WOOL VELOURS Wanted, and plaids. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d. Tel. Gramercy 3507.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS AND SUITS.—Velour, broadcloth, burella, mixtures, self and fur trimmed; closing out; headquarters on pom poms; quick delivery; moving; bargains. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—Wonderful values, juniors', misses', and ladies' of the better kind, for Spring $5.50-$22.50; showroom first floor. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fall, quantity no object, Mr. Maisel will look on Wednesday morning from 9 o'clock on. B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. Madison Square 9436.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers, juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; bargain in assortments of 200 high-grade coats; sizes 2 to 6. A. Bender & Son, 27 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Spring line ready; exceptionally snappy styles; showroom open, 1st floor. Talbot Co., 114-116 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Our showroom is open daily showing a complete line for the Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Don't fail to see Philadelphia's best serge suits, braid trimmed, at $6.90. 1,161 Broadway, Room 503.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen-Weisaman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Pom-pom velours, fur trimmed; sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, plushes, also suits, to close out. Plager, 48 West 27th.

COTTON CREPES.—36-inch, all colors; also printed, 30-inch; quantities, below market price. Box 362 Times.

COTTON FLANNELS, 10,000 yards, red, blue, brown, etc. Manny-Reilly Co. Worth 1791.

CREPE DE CHINES, 90c; georgettes, $1.65; all colors; immediate delivery. Salomon & Kerner, 354 4th Av. Telephone 9380 Madison Square.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors; immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES. — Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery; open during the shutdown. Glockner, 40 West 27th, third floor.

DRESSES.—Serge, to close; large quantity for immediate shipment; open today. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Large assortment serge and silk dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—600 serge of better grade; also 500 silk to close out. 38 West 20th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Amazing values; silks, serges, party dresses sacrificed. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

FAILLE SILK, flowered and white, brown; 10 pieces; cheap. Farragut 9501.

FASTENERS.—Ready for export, about 400 G. S. Silberstein & Son, 3-5 Washington Place. Spring 7308.

GEORGETTES.—All colors, $1.10; also taffetas and crepes. Seligman-Kremer, 381 4th Av.

GEORGINE.—Exceptional value, 250 pieces 87½c. Chelsea Silk Works, Madison Square 8942.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

HOSIERY.—2,000 dozen silk and lisle to close out. Raymond Hosiery Co., 238 5th Av.

KERSEY.—Jullliards 110, Slater 2192X, black. Madison Square 8721.

KNITTING YARNS.—Woolen worsted; khakis, grays; prompt shipments. Becker, Mad. Sq. 9380.

LACES.—2,000 boxes, torchon, vals, fancy cotton assortments. Goldwater Brothers, 12 West 21st St.

PANAMAS.—227, 228, S. P. 4., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3452.

POPLINS.—American 6677, 90610, navy, Copen, Pollu; or will exchange for light shades; also Amoskeag 815-8 navy poplin for sale. Madison Square 1808.

POPLIN 8158, $2.05; P. P. L. navy, copen, tan, $2; Whitman 228, poplin, $1.60; immediate delivery. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway, Farragut 3148.

POPLINS.—06707, 16909½; Poiret twill, 10936, 6234, 6709, ½ pompoms, 815, Stoney-Starkey ¾ cloth, 0957, 0310 burella. Gram. 1807.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool in all shades, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5373.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLIN.—Dobson 14, navy 4, gray 2, black. Tel. B. N. Y. 1257.

SERGES.—V. S. L., all colors, $1.32½; 3650 French serge, navy and black, 50 cents; 1203 cream serge, 55 cents; immediate delivery. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Far. 3148.

SERGE DRESSES.—Large quantity for immediate shipment, close-out prices; open today; one flight up. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St. 1326 Chelsea.

SERGES.—7301, 6002, 7002, 6120, 94, 10, 106, 104, S. B. G. L., 519, C. S. G. 1464, 54221, 54280, Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 237 4th Av. Gram. 1989.

SERGES.—Tan pieces cream serge, 54-inch, under $1.50. Levensohn-Satz, Madison Sq. 1265. After Feb. 1, 251 4th Av.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 54289, 11433, 519, 0036, 1210, 87, 4002, 7301, 94, C. F. L., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 9452.

SERGES.—XX, 75c; Y. S. L., $1.32½; botany, 764, $1.30; 780, $1.75; 6122, $1.52½; 70 days. Madison Square 1872.

SERGE.—French, style 54289 and 4408, Jullliards; price reasonable. Phone 2932 Farragut.

SERGES, poiret, twill, garberdine, velours, or all shades; closing out. Farragut 4340.

SERGES.—0086 American, 9602 Jamestown, 2923 Brightwood navies. Spring 5192.

SERGES.—Style 4408; also storm serges in all shades. Telephone Franklin 1268.

SERGE.—M. F. L. black only, $1.32½. Telephone 881 Gramercy.

SERGE for sale.—Botany, 11433 navy, and black. Farragut 2247.

SILK SAFE, fire and burglar proof; very reasonable. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

SKIRTS.—Job, 700 all wool, poplin, serges, mixtures, $1.85; 600 dozen wash, $5.50 per dozen. Excelsior, 152 West 44th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobs in poplins, serges, $2.25; jobs for basement always on hand. Aner & Matskin, 70 East Broadway.

SKIRTS.—All-wool velour checks and plaids; $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Rahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Silk taffetas and stripes, $2.25 up. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SUITS.—Misses' wonderful chicken models. Lee Hexter, 7 East 16th.

TAFFETAS, colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—All colors, immediate delivery; $1 and up. D. Trevas, 499 4th Av. Phone Madison Square 7627.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield and botany, all shades, also ready 331, serge 104, 0086, 6234 and 6709½ poplin, also silvertones. Charles Goldman Co., 1,133 Broadway.

TWEED MIXTURES for immediate delivery. A. Glatstone & Son, Spring 6000.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS.—15 pieces heavyweight velours under $2. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Sq. 1265. After Feb. 1, 251 4th Av.

VELOUR.—Have 80 pieces American 0359. P 141 Times.

VELOUR.—American, 0360, Pekin and gray. Chelsea 4070.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, embroidered satin stripe tub silks; 10 styles in stock at $18 per dozen, for immediate delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

WOOL.—Jersey, all leading shades, for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 5th Av. Madison Square 7745.

WOOL POPLIN for coats, $1.67½ net. Syndicate Textile Mills, 16 West 22d.

WORSTED.—Jersey cloth, in all shades, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also rock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on 375 Georgette waists. Call with samples to show workmanship, 29 West 36th, 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS ON WAISTS.—Out-of-town preferred; big opportunity for right party. P 143 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, attention! We are open for silk and serge dresses of better kind; placing large orders; bring samples all day. 110 Madison Av., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on silk dresses; orders given out. 35 West 31st. 8th floor.

SUB-CONTRACTOR on medium line skirts; steady work. P 144 Times.

Help Wanted.

CLERK—To take care of credit information and do city investigating; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 135 Times.

LOEBEL, 16 and 36, for large cloak and suit house; long season. Superior Garment Co., 1,333 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted for wholesale house. Apply in own handwriting. P 134 Times.

SALESMAN. — Embroidery salesman; good following among dress and costume trade; salary, commission. Regal Art Embroidery Co., 37 East 28th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday...5½@5¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

It Will Be a Staple Season.

Salesmen now on the road on fillings in trips for Spring are sending in orders confirming the fact that this is to be a staple season in wash goods. Ginghams are still far and away the favorites, both in the woven goods and in printed imitations. The success of silk ginghams for Spring is said to make even stronger the position of cotton ones. While here and there a novelty fabric has been well regarded by buyers, men who know say that, unless some sudden and unforeseen change of vogue appears, there will be this season practically none of the vivid patterns and stripes that featured the goods shown here last Spring and Summer.

May Bring in Some Motor Bodies.

Ernest Hall, official representative in this city of the Australian Department of Trades and Customs, has received a cable from the Controller General of Customs stating that motor car bodies will be admitted into Australia provided the order for them was placed with the manufacturer before Aug. 10 last and they are shipped from the factory on or before March 31 next. This refers to the Australian proclamation of Aug. 10, 1917, prohibiting the importation of these bodies into the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs.

Drug Trade Still at Sea.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that, with the trade upset by recent events, prices of many commodities are quoted nominally and revisions of quotations have been less frequent in the last week. There were few features of this kind, but among them were a rise of $1 a pound in benzoic acid, which is used both as a medicine and in the manufacture of color, and a similar advance in druggists' musk. A feature in the chemicals was an advance of 75 cents in sodium benzoate.

More Trouble for Salesmen.

Life seems to be just one kind of thing after another with the salesmen these days. Not only has the entrance of this country in the war put several burdens on them in the shape

THE

G B G

MFG. CO., INC.

Cordially invites you to visit their Spring collection of distinctively modelled popular-priced Suits and Coats, at their showrooms,

15 EAST 26th ST.

F. F Models
FULL FORM

STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS

Make it possible to fit full formed women quickly, stylishly and perfectly.

Visit our showrooms for a practical demonstration.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd Str. New York
13th Floor

Don't Gamble on Deliveries—Order Rosebud Cotton Dresses To-day

Transportation conditions were never so uncertain. Select your cotton dresses from a house you can depend on for style, price and service. And place your orders NOW! $1.75 to $6.00 each.

Rosebud Mfg Company
37 West 26th Street - New York

RETA VOILE
for
Confirmation, Graduation, Bridesmaid and Summer DRESSES.

Ready for delivery and the best value ever offered in this class of goods.

Denzer-Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

Nearlinen
British Manufacture

SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASH-SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES, IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS.

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. NEW YORK

New Spring Styles in Silk and Serge Dresses $6.75 UP
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

SCOUT OUTFITS
Military Equipment for Boys.
J. EMIL DRYFOOS & SON,
8-11 University Place.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, dry goods, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros. Co.; C. E. Hedberg, silks; 23 E. 26th.

AMARILLO, Texas—Moore, Mathias & Co.; J. F. Moore, dress goods, ladies' ready-to-wear; 355 B'way.

AMARILLO, Texas — J. Levy Co.; S. R. Isaacson, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ARDMORE, Okla.—H. Baum & Co.; H. Baum, ready-to-wear; Room 1015, 1,150 B'way.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; M. Sterne, Jr., silks, fancy goods; Woodstock.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. E. Diehl, muslin, knit underwear, infants' wear, petticoats; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; C. Diehl, representing; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—P. Elsoh, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Herald Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, domestics, linens, wash and white goods; 353 4th Av.; St. Andrew.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—I. Goldberg & Son; S. Goldberg, dresses, coats, suits; 3 W. 29th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. W. Strauss, boots, shoes; G. Freundlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; L. L. Greif, woolens; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

Baltimore—Snow-Mecaslin Co.; C. H. Snow, Jr., millinery; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; M. H. Goodman, men's, youths' clothing; 53 W. 14th.

BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; R. S. Mooney, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. W. Sebold, stationery; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Brothers Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas, canes; Miss B. Conway, books, jewelry, stationery; 2 West 37th.

BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fair; B. Dorfman, jobs, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Rosenthal D. G. Co.; J. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; M. G. Muse, notions; 1,150 B'way.

BESSEMER, Ala.—Erlich & Lefkowits; S. Lefkow, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Marlborough.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; B. Scales, carpets, rugs, draperies; 116 W. 32d.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Frankenberg Bros & Newman; B. Frankenberg, coats, suits, waists; Wallick.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Hadley Co.; R. Oppell, carpets; Brostell.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Phillips, women's coats; Mrs. Bogel, muslin underwear; Mr. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishings; Miss Louie, millinery; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits; Miss O'Keefe, misses' dresses; Miss Vincent, ladies' suits; basement buyers; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Ring, furs, dresses; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Mrs. Kasanof, neckwear, veils; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Rafeld, girls' juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Cooper, gen'l buyer; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Miss Williams, hosiery, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d St.

BOSTON—New England Merchandise Purchasing Co.; J. Pearlstine, general mdse.; Wallick.

BOSTON—Talbot's Broadway Store; A. J. Futch, boys' clothing, children's wear; Albert.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing, fur coats; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. M. Kennedy, underwear, infants' wear, negligees; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. Fuller, furs; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists; G. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Miss D. F. Feeley, misses' waists; B. E. Taylor, general manager; Miss C. Sweeney, merchandise manager, ready-to-wear, basement buyers; J. Keough, men's clothing; Miss R. Armstrong, silk waists; R. Trimble, women's underwear; P. McHugh, silks; Mr. Myers, Mr. McCauley, Mr. O'Callaghan, representing; 452 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaeffer, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; S. V. Swans, upholstery goods, draperies, lace curtains; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. H. Legg, dry goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, domestics, linens; H. Burns, men's hats, caps; E. Karl, men's furnishing goods; J. A. Taylor, laces, neckwear, trimmings, handkerchiefs; 2 West 37th.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy & Co.; Miss A. B. Murray, ready-to-wear; 33 East 26th.

BUTTE, Mon.—M. J. Connell Co.; D. J. O'Donohue, dry goods, notions, laces, gloves; 23 East 26th.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; S. Mayer, ladies' ready-to-wear; 141 5th Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, notions, carpets; Miss S. Houston, coats, suits, millinery, ribbons; Aberdeen.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—C. Rosenthal Co.; C. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear, millinery; Herald Square.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporborg, gen'l mdse. mgr.; 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. M. O'Connell, coats; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. A. Lee, men's neckwear; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. W. Dawson, gentlemen's furn. goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Falk, white goods; Mr. Jenkins, representing; H. Weiss, men's ready-to-wear; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rosenthal's; Mr. Rosenthal, Miss Gordon, coats, suits, dresses; 100 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Davis & Diersen; M. Davis, furn. goods; Algonquin.

CHICAGO—Reliable; Miss J. Hansen, millinery; York.

CHICAGO—H. I. Horsman, laces, hdkfs., veilings; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Lederer Co.; A. G. Spilker, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way; Hermitage.

CHICAGO—The Fair; E. Cassell, jewelry; 226 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Catalogue House; H. F. Phillipsborn, general mdse.; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. Berner, notions, ribbons, laces; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Craig & Williams Co.; W. B. Martin, furn. goods; Bristol.

CHICAGO—A. Smith & Co.; J. A. Ryan, carpets; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Baumann Co.; H. Baumann, suits; Miss Elliott, coats; 12 E. 32d.

CHICAGO—Derose Shops; Mme. Derose, millinery; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; J. D. Nesser, flowers, feathers; F. Niemeyer, millinery; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. W. Stutman, W. Smith, D. H. Curtis, furs, J. F. O'Neil, coats, suits; W. T. Matthias, shirts; W. A. Lee, men's neckwear; R. P. Evans, silks, satins; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. N. Matthews & Co.; E. Grossman, Fall coats; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; H. Fussner, jewelry; 23 East 20th; Strand.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; T. R. Gaines, women's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 20th.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 452 4th Av.; Herald Square.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss E. Marcuson, infants', children's, misses' wear; W. C. Ulman, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss E. A. Gingi, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—M. Freidlander, ready-to-wear; Grand.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; Mrs. M. Powers, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Sherman Square.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; F. Hirsch, Spring coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, jobs Spring, Fall coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Sperling Bros.; I. E. Sperling, dresses; Holland House.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; S. L. Hahn, Miss S. Jacobs, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clark-Davis Co.; H. M. Clark, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Marlborough.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; E. H. Alexander, rep.; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Fashion Co.; Miss G. Doyle, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; M. A. Selis, dress goods, silks, linings; F. A. Schneider, notions, laces, ribbons; 256 Church.

CORDELL, Okla.—Ode-Cain Co.; C. I. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas — Sanger Bros.; Miss D. Lowe, millinery; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green Co.; E. L. Pollock, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; York.

DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Mr. Goldsmith, waists, silk underwear; 1,133 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas — M. Saul, ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss C. Greenstein, millinery; 305 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; R. I. Corpening, blankets, linens; 19 East 24th.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Bon Ton Millinery Co.; Mr. S. Langbein, Mrs. S. Langbein, millinery; McAlpin.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Petersen Sons; T. B. Leake, ready-to-wear; Miss Kilpatrick, waists, Mr. Bradt, carpets, blankets, comforters; 1,133 B'way.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. and H. Abrahamis; R. Abrahams, suits; 1,133 B'way, Room 620.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. Co.; Miss Bailey, infants' wear, muslin underwear, petticoats; 1,133 B'way.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. N. Perkins, domestics, dress goods, blankets; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss G. Mason, waists; 25 E. 26th.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; Miss E. Keene, suits, dresses; Miss R. Tokarsky, basement, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss G. Murphy, waists; 71 W. 23d.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Brothers; D. J. Lavish, women's neckwear; Mr. Cassiday, jobs silks, serge dresses, Winter coats; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. Burrows; skirts, dresses; Breslin.

DETROIT—Kline's; Miss M. Buell, misses', children's wear; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Brothers; J. R. Costello, white goods, flannels, blankets, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Maurer, neckwear, veilings; Miss Murphy, laces, trimmings; Miss K. Kaufman, women's gloves; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleason, hats; Navarre; 8 Washington Place.

DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry, silverware; 116 W. 32d.

DURHAM, N. C.—Kronheimer Store; H. W. Lehman, ready-to-wear; Miss C. Kronheimer, millinery, ready-to-wear; Martinique.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Erlanger D. G. Co.; Mr. Erlanger, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tepper Bros.; E. Tepper, general mdse.; Latham.

ENNIS, Texas—W. Jolesch Sons & Co.; I. Jolesch, clothing, shoes; 354 4th Av.

FLINT, Mich.—Warrick Bros.; J. G. Warrick, ladies' garments; Miss Armstrong, millinery; 1,133 B'way; Imperial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tepper Bros.; J. Tepper, general merchandise; Latham.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—C. Snowberger, women's garments; Breslin.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss A. Bellamy, ready-to-wear; 1,260 Broadway.

FORT WORTH—Schermerhorn Co.; R. Nixon, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

FRESNO—Wonder Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Cahn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

GADSDEN, Ala.—M. Wohl, dry goods; 473 Broadway; Marlborough.

GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; Mr. Skinner, dress goods, silks; 320 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS—The Stern Co.; A. Friedman, children's coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham-Fagg Co.; C. A. Fagg, dry goods; 1,150 B'way; St. James.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—P. O. Lutz Dry Goods Co., Mr. Harker, general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.

HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; J. A. Thompson, house furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

HARLETON, Penn.—P. Delcroth Sons; J. S. Mackie, hosiery, gloves, hdkfs.; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman Underselling Store; J. M. Levy, Spring coats, suits; Miss J. Gambar, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, waists; F. Zug, house furn. goods; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; G. Geta, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; C. Smith, housefurn. goods; J. Maraden, jobs men's shirts, neckwear, boys' suits; Miss McNabb, boys' wash suits; 230 5th Av.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; E. H. Stein, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Smith, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

HILLSDALE, Mich.—Buchanan Co.; D. V. Buchanan, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. E. Steiger, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros.' D. G. Co.; H. Levy, gen'l mdse.; R. H. Gimbel, millinery; 1,133 B'way.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnoch D. G. Co.; E. J. Hogan, dress, wash goods; 254 Church.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

INDIANA, Penn.—S. W. Rose, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. J. Randsell, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, ribbons, laces; 320 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Mr. Hoffman, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—I. E. Solomon & Co.; I. E. Solomon, clothing; 10 Astor Place.

INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes; J. W. Ether, manufacturing dept., shirts and overalls; 72 Leonard.

JACKSON, Mich.—Downing-Locke Co.; A. J. Locke, notions, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Elsasser, jobs coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. Mitchell, jobs coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. S. Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; H. L. Hamilton, trunks; 23 East 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. A. Stingley, waists; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; G. House, jewelry, leather goods; Mrs. E. M. Whitford, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; G. D. Hill, toys, sporting goods; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; Mr. Root, representing; 43 Leonard.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; F. G. Ramsey, domestics, dress goods, silks; 45 W. 34th.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; Miss O. Baker, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; C. S. Conrad, upholstery goods, furniture; 404 4th Av.

LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 W. 32d.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. W. Aikens, linens; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

LAWRENCE—A. B. Sutherland Co.; J. Duncan, notions; 452 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK—Pfeifer Bros.; Mrs. E. Polan, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Vann, hosiery, laces, neckwear; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mrs. C. C. Sugrue, millinery; 621 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Miss B. Samelson, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; Leo Jacoby, mdse. mgr.; 1,182 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; G. A. Skinner, ribbons, leather goods, umbrellas, parasols; 85 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 90 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—New York Cloak and Suit House; H. C. Henchey, waists, sweaters, corsets, silk underwear, hosiery, infants', children's wear; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—The Vogue; Mrs. W. M. Van Bargen, coats, dresses; 100 West 32d.

LOS ANGELES—H. S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th, Room 2013.

LOS ANGELES — Haas Millinery Co.; Mr. Haas, millinery; 15 E. 26th, Room 2013.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Kaufman, handkerchiefs, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, coats, suits, dresses; 404 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; G. W. Williams, men's furnishing goods; 2 West 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Johanboeke Bros.; A. L. Johanboeke, hats, caps; Albert.

LOUISVILLE—Carter D. G. Co.; G. Krazeise, fancy goods, stationery, dolls and toys, notions; E. M. Wright, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

LOWELL, Mass.—J. L. Chalifoux Co.; R. W. Montague, rugs, furniture; 1,239 Broadway; Hermitage.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—D. Moses & Co.; D. Moses; ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

MEMPHIS—J. Summerfield; ready-to-wear; R. Samuels, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Summerfield; H. H. Samuels, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore Dry Goods Co.; F. L. Lang, notions; 256 Church.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, coats, suits, waists; 452 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; S. Knight, men's furnishing goods; 2 West 37th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss N. Clair, misses' wear; 220 5th Av.

Montreal, Can.—Goodwin's; M. Singer, hosiery, gloves; 347 5th Av.; B'way Central.

MISSOULA, Mon.—The Leader; J. Danziger, ladies' ready-to-wear; 141 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard, Fitzpatrick & Co.; Miss B. Krisor, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

MORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, general mdse.; York.

NASHVILLE—Beckett Value Co.; Mrs. M. Payne, ready-to-wear; 141 5th Av.

NASHVILLE—A. Armstrong; ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Style Shop; M. Milder, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cain-Sloan Co.; J. J. Bevington, dress goods, silks; B. W. Landstreet, coats, suits; Breslin.

NASHVILLE—Loveman, Berger & Teitelbaum; Mrs. E. R. Simmons, waists; 1,150 B'way.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. H. Flack, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

NEW ORLEANS—Kreeger's; F. C. Kreeger, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; R. M. Wright, housefurn. goods, crockery, silverware; 15 E. 26th.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; Miss A. B. Petar, coats, suits; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; R. McGrath, notions; 452 4th Av.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. L. Rowney, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; Miss E. Capwell, waists; 116 W. 32d.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—N. Frank's Sons; Mr. Clarkson, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

OKLAHOMA CITY—The Parisian; Miss C. E. Butcher, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. V. Shiteman, waists, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear, mfg. dept.; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA — Hersberg Women's Toggery; M. Hersberg, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

OMAHA—Hersberg Bros.; A. Hersberg, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

OMAHA—Hayden Bros.; Mrs. J. G. Dennis, coats; Miss F. Benak, suits; Mrs. Crome, dresses; T. F. Flynn, general mdse.; Waldorf-Astoria.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddone & Ray; L. D. Ray, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

OXFORD, N. C.—Cohn & Son; C. Cohn, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.

PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie Co.; R. E. Guthrie, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Bright Bros.; A. P. Bright, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

PALESTINE, Texas—The Fashion; S. D. Brooks, women's ready-to-wear; underwear; 38 West 32d; Breslin.

PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. B. Cote, silks, dress goods; N. Schoenberg, clothing; 404 4th Av.

PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; B. Rosenstock, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. O'Donnell, Miss L. Taylor, dresses; 230 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Bros.; B. H. Ulman, piece goods; imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Katz & Kessler; S. Katz, skirtings; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Harris & Spiro; S. L. Harris, skirtings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Hyman & Co.; A. Hyman, carpets; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Y. Dittmar & Co.; J. F. Dittmar, piece goods, silks; 2 West 38d.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way, Room 826.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Hickey, muslin underwear, basement; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, coats, suits, stylish stouts; 1,182 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way & 32d.

PHILADELPHIA — Bernstein-Baum-Cravis Co.; L. S. Baum, cloak; suit materials; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Rosenthal, jobs silks, dress goods, wash goods; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Taylor Bros.; R. L. Connolly, carpets; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Schrier, millinery; A. Arnfeld, men's, boys', furn. goods; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Mrs. Flaig, dresses, (basement); 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Walhst, children's hats, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. W. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; H. Katzman, basement ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, ready-to-wear, waists, petticoats; J. J. Dolan, millinery; I. N. Lipman, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,123 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss Jardine, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homnie, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—M. Sellers & Co.; M. S. Meyer, silver, cut glass; 43 Leonard.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. Kaercher, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. Ettinger, furnishing goods; Brostell.

PROVIDENCE—Hirsch Co.; S. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; E. J. Sullivan, linens; 220 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; Miss C. Frank, women's neckwear; Miss M. Frank, women's gloves, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Mortimer, millinery; 1,270 B'way.

PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; J. G. Hudson, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Taylor Furn. Co.; J. T. Taylor, ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. J. Calm, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. C. Christner, books; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. Bates, notions; 452 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Ind.—J. H. Insky, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; Breslin.

RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; M. M. Anderson, dry goods; Breslin.

RICHMOND, Va.—Welsberger Co.; Mr. Welsberger, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A. C. Usher; woolens; Herald Square.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; J. L. Geraghty, general mdse.; 351 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Statt, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; W. C. McCurdy, furn. goods; 351 4th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Isaac Bros.; Miss L. Boedefeld, millinery; 50 Union Square.

SACRAMENTO—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; J. Barnes, ready-to-wear; Mrs. O. H. Noack, millinery; 220 5th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—W. C. Webber Co.; R. E. Mansfield, silks; J. J. Walsh, domestics, dress goods; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.

SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. J. McCann, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

SAN ANGELO, Texas—Baker-Hemphill Co.; S. Hodges, W. M. Hemphill, general mdse.; 393 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Vogue; C. J. Dollinger, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss H. Loeb, children's muslin underwear, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. W. Wood & Co.; A. L. Peyser, men's furnishing goods; 43 W. 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; Mrs. J. S. Smith, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; C. Piers, dry goods; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. I. Montgomery, millinery; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss E. Hoppenrath, millinery; J. W. Costello, cloaks, suits, petticoats, waists, furs; 114 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—N. S. Wood & Co.; H. Rorner, cloaks, suits; 43 W. 16th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Quality Shop; S. W. Thorpe, boys', men's, women's garments; Imperial.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Adler; F. G. Goldberg, notions, laces; 1,150 B'way; Brostell.

SAVANNAH, Ga.— Morrison-Sullivan Co.; E. M. Sullivan, dry goods; 1,239 B'way.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; V. S. Siegler, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; R. J. Schweinbold, domestics, blankets; 450 4th Av.

SEATTLE—MacDougal & Southwick Co.; Mrs. C. G. Berger, millinery; 23 East 26th.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; Mr. Mackintosh, dry goods; 230 5th Av.

SEATTLE—"Bon Marche"; A. Hellenthal, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

SHELDON, Iowa—Starrett Bros.; Mr. Starrett, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; 44 E. 23d.

SHERMAN, Texas—Walter Jones & Co.; E. L. Jones, women's ready-to-wear, men's furnishing goods; Wallick.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; H. Fishgall, cloaks; Miss Howe, Miss Barmidge, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

SOUTH BEND—Emporium Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Freesen, jobs cloth, plush coats, dresses; 1,123 Broadway.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. Chess Ellsworth; Miss L. B. Covert, cloaks, waists; 1,270 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Women's Shop; Mr. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. M. C. Woods, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree D. G. Co.; R. Peacher, dress goods, silks, velvets; J. H. Rountree, domestics, flannels; 73 Leonard.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Munker Co.; C. P. Weber, women's ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz Cloak Co.; S. Schultz, suits; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Cardle, notions; 205 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—L. Hersog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. M. Steinman, auto scarfs, mackinaws; 374 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Marx & Haas Clothing Co.; O. S. Marx, trimmings, piece goods; Wallick.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss M. E. Donnelly, juvenile wear; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Steinberg's; Mrs. L. G. Peck,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Apparently Little Influenced by Washington News —Public Still Holds Aloof.

The stock market did little more than drift yesterday, the early strength in Steel common and several inactive issues giving way before the close to profit taking that left the final prices irregular, with gains and losses pretty evenly distributed. The Street has taken to talking much of the strong technical position of the market, pointing to the indifference to all of the signs of disturbance at Washington as confirmatory evidence. Certainly, there has been enough disaffection with the conduct of the war and the working of the Fuel Administrator to depress sentiment much further than has been shown by the reaction in stocks. As a matter of fact, the public, for the most part, has shown its uneasiness over the quarreling at the national capital by keeping away from the ticker, and the professional element has displayed signs of becoming tired of trading with itself. The Street hears reports of an impending movement in some relatively obscure issue, buys enough stock to start the movement and usually puts the price back to its old level when efforts are made to realize on the advance. The leadership in the last few days has not been of the kind to invite public participation.

If the happenings such as are filling the newspapers these days were reported from Berlin or London it is probable that security holders would attach much more weight to them than they have been given here. It is not likely that the people in the Central Powers are receiving regular or complete reports of the surprising developments that have taken place in the United States, but even fragmentary accounts would serve to give them encouragement in their conviction that the United States will never become a serious factor in the war. To any satisfaction that they can draw from such a delusion they are welcome. Here we know that while recriminations are passing back and forth, with many influential people clamoring for a radical shakeup in the Administration, the work of getting men and supplies to France is going on with no more interruption than is inevitable with the fundamental readjustments which have had to be effected to get the nation upon a war footing.

Consolation from the inability of manufacturers to realize their expectations in the matter of making deliveries on war orders is to be derived from the fact that the next Government loan will be so much further delayed. It would be an unpropitious time for a third Liberty Loan campaign while wage earners are losing one day's pay each week. Most of the difficulties which loom so largely in the public mind today will work out and be forgotten with the breaking up of Winter. In the meantime, the groundwork for the next loan campaign is being carefully prepared.

Money has become firmer, most of the call loans yesterday demanding 6 per cent. The closing rate was 4½ per cent. Houses of issue are still in doubt as to their limitations in attempting corporation financing, but in the meantime are taking advantage of the lull in new offerings to clean up securities on hand.

LITTLE TRADING IN LONDON.

Big Sales of War Bonds Restrict Money Available for Speculation.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The sales of national war bonds last week amounted to £30,000,000. This restricts the amount of money available for Stock Exchange operations, and business today, therefore, was small and confined chiefly to the French loan, brewery stock and speculative mine and shipping shares at steady prices. Russian issues were practically unsalable owing to the action of the present régime in confiscating property.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were firm.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Trading on the Bourse was quiet today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	6
Low	4½	Last	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 5%@4¼%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.72¾	—.00¾
Cables	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼	—.00¾
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.72¾	5.70¼
China—		
Hongkong	71.75	72.00
Peking	110.00	110.25
Shanghai	103.00	103.35
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	43.62½	43.87½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	8.43	8.42
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	30.87½	31.37½
Christiania	32.12½	32.62½
19.30 Spain	24.10	24.30
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.64	26.74
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.93	45.03
5.1826 Switzerland	4.44	4.42

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $565,250,980; balance, $54,931,900; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $8,821,899; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,406,193.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $0.0625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, off ⅝d; in New York, 87½c, off ¾c; Mexican dollars, 71c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,388,356	$91,027,680
Internal Revenue—		
Corporation income	2,965,527	28,204,824
Individual income	1,674,919	15,114,985
Excess profits	1,919,946	10,064,896
Miscellaneous	43,996,937	373,681,663
Miscellaneous revenue	11,993,379	119,812,907
Total receipts	$69,836,059	$636,946,840
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	401,408,250	2,256,342,627
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	61,782,296	276,540,004
Expenditures	471,244,310	3,892,229,467

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	461,388	359,982	455,742
Year to date	10,456,241	13,258,635	12,721,031

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	300	Ajax Rubber	50½	51	50	50	—1½
2⅝	2¾	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¾	5,000	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19½	19¾	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19	19	19	19	..
90	92	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
74	75¼	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	77¼	78½	75	75	—2
36⅛	36⅜	3,200	Am. Can	36⅞	37⅞	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
70½	71	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	72½	72¾	71	71	—1
28	28½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	28	28⅞	28	28½	— ⅛
12½	13⅜	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	13	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
53	53½	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	55½	55½	52½	53½	—1½
31	31¼	5,200	Am. Linseed	31	31¾	30¾	31	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	500	Am. Linseed pf	71½	71⅞	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
55¼	56	2,300	Am. Locomotive	56	56⅞	55½	56	+ ⅛
82¼	82½	16,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84	84½	81¾	82¼	—1½
105	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	..
59	60¼	900	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61	60	60	— ½
103	104	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref	103½	105	103½	104	+ ¾
66¼	66½	1,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	66⅞	67¼	66¼	66½	+ ⅞
104⅜	105	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	105	105	104½	104½	— ⅛
159	161	2,300	Am. Tobacco	159½	161½	159½	159⅝	+ ⅛
47	47½	1,900	Am. Woolen	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47	+1
14	14½	900	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14½	15¼	14½	14½	+ ⅜
61⅛	61⅜	9,000	Anaconda Copper	61⅛	62⅜	61	61¼	+ ⅜
57	58⅜	800	Associated Oil	57	59	57	58	+2
82½	83½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	83½	83½	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
99½	100½	100	At., Gulf & West I	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	+ ⅛
59	60	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
59½	60	7,200	Baldwin Loco	60½	61⅝	59½	59½	— ⅛
50	50⅛	900	Baltimore & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
73⅞	74⅛	19,000	Bethl Steel cl. B a.c.	76	78¼	73⅞	74⅛	—1⅝
97¼	98⅛	400	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	98¼	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
20⅝	21½	200	Booth Fisheries	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	43½	700	Bklyn Rap'd Tran	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	19	200	Butte & Superior	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
38½	39	300	California Packing	38½	39	38½	39	+1
15¼	15½	1,517	California Petrol	16	16¼	15¼	15¾	— ⅜
42½	43	600	California Pet. pf	44	44	42½	42½	— ½
63½	64	100	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	63	63	— ½
139	139½	900	Canadian Pacific	140⅜	140⅜	139¼	139½	—1¼
77	80	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	77	77	77	77	..
65⅞	65½	1,600	Central Leather Co	66¼	66¼	65¼	65½	— ⅜
31	31½	100	Cerro de Pasco	31	31	31	31	..
50⅜	52	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	42¼	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	43	42	42	+ ½
72¼	72⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	73	73½	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅜
19	19⅝	800	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
51½	90	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	60	60⅜	60	60	..
49⅛	49⅜	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	49½	50	49½	49½	+ ⅜
15⅜	15⅞	1,900	Chile Copper	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
42⅞	43¼	300	Chino Copper	43	43	43	43	..
35	36	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
20	20⅜	500	Col. & Southern	20¼	20	20	20	— ⅜
33	33¼	600	Columbia Gas & El	33	33½	33	33¼	..
87	88	200	Consolidated Gas	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87½	+ ⅛
31⅛	31¼	7,700	Corn Products Ref	31¼	32	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
90⅝	91	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
54	54½	3,000	Crucible Steel	55⅛	55⅝	54	54	—1
84	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	—1¼
31	31½	7,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	32	32½	30⅝	30⅝	—1
79	79½	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79	79	79	79	..
36⅝	37	14,900	Distillers' Secur	36¼	37½	36¼	36⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	9¼	700	Dome Mines	9	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
14½	15	2,100	Erie	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
23½	24	200	Erie 1st pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅜
73¼	80	100	Fisher Body pf	75	75	75	75	+4⅜
33⅝	34¼	200	Gaston, W. & W	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	— ¼
129⅝	130	1,900	General Electric	131	131⅝	129⅞	130⅞	—1¼
112	112½	4,800	General Motors	112½	114	112	112	+ ⅝
39½	41	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	39½	41¾	39¼	40½	+1½
87	90	300	Great Northern pf	88¼	88¾	88	88	..
26½	27	1,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Greene-Cananea	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	500	Inspiration Copper	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	8	500	Interboro Consol	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
44½	45	300	Interboro Con. pf	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	—1
13	13⅜	400	Int. Agricultural	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+1⅛
43½	45	600	Int. Agricultural pf	43⅝	45	43⅝	45	+1½
120	121	600	Int. Harvester N.J.	119½	120¼	119¼	120½	+1
23⅜	23⅞	8,100	Int. Mer. Marine	23⅝	24⅜	23¼	23⅝	+1⅛
91½	91¾	39,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	90¼	91¾	89	91¼	+1⅝
28½	28⅝	1,000	Int. Nickel	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
27	28	1,700	Int. Paper	28	28¼	27	27	..
58	60	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	59	59	58	58	—3
47	54	500	Kan. City South. pf	50	50	50	50	+ ⅝
43½	45	200	Kelly Spring Tire	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅞
32¼	32½	900	Kennecott Copper	32⅝	33	32⅛	32½	..
75½	76½	900	Lackawanna Steel	76½	77	76	76	— ½
163	190	300	Liggett & Myers	166	166	165	165	—3
101	103½	200	Liggett & Myers pf	103	103	103	103	+1½
169	170	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	170	170	170	170	— ⅝
57	59	100	Mackay Cos. pf	58	58	58	58	..
56½	58	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
20½	22	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
90¼	90¼	34,800	Mexican Petroleum	92¾	93⅞	89¾	90¼	—2½
31½	31⅝	500	Miami Copper	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
44	44¼	2,200	Midvale Steel	44¼	44⅝	44	44	—1
84½	87½	200	M., St. P. & S. M.	86	86½	86	86½	+4½
21¼	21⅝	400	Missouri Pacific	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
41½	42	100	Mo. Pacific pf	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
29½	32	500	Nat. Acme	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
15¼	16	800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
42	42½	4,300	Nat. Enam. & St	42⅜	43½	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
45	47	100	Nat. Lead	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
118	121	300	N. Y. Air Brake	120	121	120	121	— ⅛
68	69	300	N. Y. Central	69	69	68½	68½	— ½
28½	29½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	29	29	28½	28½	..
18¼	20	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
103	103¾	300	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
81½	82	420	Northern Pacific	82⅝	82½	82	82	+ ⅛
85	88	200	Nova Scotia Steel & C	85	85½	85	85½	—2⅝
36⅜	36⅞	921	Ohio Cities Gas & C	37¼	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
43	43½	800	Ohio Fuel Supply	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	500	Ontario Mining	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
59	61	100	Owens Bottle Mach	60	60	60	60	..
23½	24½	100	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
89½	90	1,000	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	88½	90	88	90	+2
46	46¾	400	Penn. R. R	46	46	46	46¼	— ⅛
44⅜	45½	400	People's Gas, Chi	46	46	44¼	44¼	—1
12	13	200	Pere Marquette	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	46	4,100	Pittsburgh Coal	46	46⅜	45½	45⅞	+ ⅜
80	82	100	Pitts. Coal pf	82	82	82	82	+1
26⅞	27	2,600	Pitts. & West Va	27½	27⅝	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
64	65½	1,100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64¾	65½	64¾	65½	+ ⅜
60¼	61	300	Pressed Steel Car	62¼	62¼	61	61	— ⅜
111¼	112	100	Pullman Co	111½	111½	111½	111¾	+ ⅜
49	50	600	Railway Steel Sp	50½	50½	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
23	23½	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23½	23	23	— ⅛
72½	72⅝	4,400	Reading	73	73⅝	72½	72⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	39	200	Reading 2d pf	37	37	37	37	+1
74¼	74½	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	75¾	76	74¼	74¼	—1¼
75	76	300	Royal Dutch N. Y	77	77	76	76	—1
11¼	12	700	St. Louis-San Fran	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7½	8	200	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½	—2
148½	150	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	151	151	150	150	—2¼
32⅝	33	2,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	33½	33⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
38	41	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
81¼	82	600	Southern Pacific	82⅜	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
22¼	23	500	Southern Railway	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
58	57	100	Southern Ry. pf	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	2,900	Studebaker Co	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	48¾	+ ⅛
39½	40⅝	200	Stutz Motor	39½	40¼	39½	40⅝	+ ⅛
14	14¼	6,800	Tenn. C. & C	13½	14⅜	13½	14¼	+ ⅛
147½	148½	4,600	Texas Co	150¾	151⅝	147	148	—2
16¾	17½	1,700	Texas & Pacific	17	17	16⅝	17	..
54	54¼	9,300	Tobacco Products	53⅞	55¼	53⅝	54½	+ ⅝
108⅜	112	500	Underw. Typew. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..
111¼	111⅜	1,200	Union Pacific	112¾	112⅞	111¼	111⅜	— ⅛
69¾	71	100	Union Pacific pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅜
97	98	6,000	United Cigar Stores	96¼	96⅝	96¼	97⅜	+1½
117½	119¼	200	United Fruit	119½	119½	118½	118½	+1
12	12½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
119	120⅝	4,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	118¼	122	118¼	120½	+2½
93	97	8,800	U. S. Rubber	95	95	95	95	..
93	96	700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	..
45½	46¾	700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	46½	47½	46	46	..
90¾	90⅞	117,400	U. S. Steel	91⅞	92⅞	90⅜	90⅞	— ⅛
82	82⅜	3,300	Utah Copper	82½	83¼	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	13½	1,500	Utah Securities	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+1
38½	39½	3,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	38¾	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	100	Wabash	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
81	85	100	Wells Fargo Exp	81	81	81	81	—1
13	13⅞	100	Western Pacific	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅜
50	52½	100	Western Pacific pf	50	50	50	50	—1½
90	91	200	Western Union Tel	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	..
39¾	40	200	Westingh. E. & M	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
53	54½	700	Wilson & Co	56	56	53	53	— ⅜
17	17¼	2,900	Willys-Overland	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17½	— ¼

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	96¼	7.80
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	94	96	7.63
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95¼	8.50
Fr'chGov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96⅜	96⅝	7.90
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Russian Gov.	5½	July, 1919	45	47	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	42	43	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '28	82	85	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	100	6.03
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99½	6.83
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96½	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	97½	5.35
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98¼	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97	97¼	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	95½	96¼	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¼	93¾	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¼	98¾	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98¾	99	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	4	Mar. 2, '24	98	98¼	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2½	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Bates Mfg.	$6	SA	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Buckeye Pipe Line.	$2	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Buckeye Pipe Line.	$1	Ex	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Canada Fdys. & F.	$	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Canada F. & F. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Cedar Rapids Mfg.	¾	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Civic Investing Co.	1	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Edwards Mfg.	1½	SA	Feb. 15	Jan. 22
Harb.-Walk. Refrac.	1¼	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Harb.-W. Refrac. pf	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Ky. Solvay Coke	$2	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Ky. Solvay Coke	$2	Sp	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Mont. L., P. & P.	2	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
New River pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 26	Feb. 9
Ont. Steel Prod. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Pacific Mills	$4	SA	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Pprene Mfg.	2½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Stewart-W. Speed	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	....	7.00	....
Spelter	8.00	8.25	7.90	8.25
Antimony	14.00	14.25	13.75	14.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoter in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per bound bid.

London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s. | d. | Prev. Day. £ |

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Atlantic Fruit & S.S.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Russian Ruble Bonds
(Internal 5½s 1926)
The bonds are now selling around PAR. External 5½s 1921 and 6½s 1919 are selling at less than 50%.
Detail Explanation on request.
Herbert M. Solomon & Bro.
30 Broad St. N. Y. City
Phone 7751 Broad

"PW" *The present status of Pittsburgh and West Virginia discussed in Special Analysis A-16. Sent on request.*
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Members N.Y. Stock Exchange
63 New St., New York

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Ex., N. Y. Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade
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Branch Office—28 West 33d St.

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D.L. & W. Coal Niles-Bement-Pond
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PLAN CURB ON DYE TRADE OF GERMANY

Makers and Dealers Aim to Stop Recurrence of Pre-War Dominance of Industry.

MAY FORM NATIONAL BODY

Resolution Provides That the Organization Be Restricted to American Citizens and Capital.

American dyestuff manufacturers and dealers, said to represent an invested capital of $200,000,000, gathered in convention yesterday at the Chemists' Club to form a national association of the color interests of the country to see that Germany never again regains her pre-war dominance in dyes in the markets of the United States.

An element of patriotism was injected when a resolution was formally adopted which provided that any trade organization formed should be rigidly restricted, as to membership, to American citizens operating plants in this country, financed with American capital. This action was taken in view of the expressed belief that without this restriction German manufacturers might, after the war, seek membership in the association, and through insidious propaganda nullify the efforts of the association to make the American industry self-sustaining and independent.

The convention was called at the suggestion of H. Gardner McKerrow of E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., 50 Broad Street. Frank Hemingway, who operates dyestuff plants at Bound Brook, N. J., presided.

Tells Need of Organizing.

Mr. McKerrow, in outlining the need of organizing the new American aniline dyestuffs industry, said in part:

"There must be some form of standardization adopted by our interests in order to prevent the American dyestuffs industry from falling into a confused condition, and thus render it a fertile field for re-exploitation of German dyestuffs manufacturers when the war is at an end. I hope the convention will give some unmistakable expression of opinion relative to the use of bribery to effect sales of colors and to obtain monopoly or control. Bribery has been distinctly and characteristically a German practice, and has hurt the dyeing industry, not only in this country, but in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia.

"It has been one of the insidious and pernicious methods by which the world-wide German domination of the dyestuffs industry has been built up. It has been dangerous because it necessarily has been secret and unseen, and this calls for drastic and ruthless action."

Mr. McKerrow also told of the need of adequate tariff protection for the American color industry, extension of arbitration to get rid of trade disputes, and the safeguarding of patents. He expressed disapproval of that provision of the present dyestuffs tariff law which specifies that if the President should find in 1921 that 60 per cent. of all the color requirements of the country were not made in the United States, he could arbitrarily by proclamation annual and cancel the specific rate of duty, and furthermore, that in any event, after five years from the passage of the act of 1916, one-fifth of the specific rate shall be automatically dropped until, at the end of another five-year period, the entire specific rate shall have been eliminated. Mr. McKerrow insisted that with the possibility of the wiping out of a large measure of the tariff protection at present in effect, conservative capital looking for permanent investment would hesitate before committing itself to the support of the dyestuffs industry.

Asks Organization Now.

Benjamin M. Kaye, an attorney and a specialist in commercial organization work, urged manufacturers and dealers to form an association at once, as the dyestuffs industry needed organization to meet German competition after the war. In this connection it was brought out at the meeting that, whereas there are more than 100 aniline manufacturing firms in this country without organization, Germany, the dominant color factor of the world, had only six large firms and seven smaller concerns engaged in turning out dyes. This, it was said, illustrated the concentration obtaining in the German color industry.

The question arose whether both American manufacturers and dealers should be included in the new association. It was found that the manufacturers present predominated two to one as against the dealers. A committee of manufacturers and one representing the dealers were formed and will today make recommendations looking to the settlement of the status of the two elements in the trade in the new organization. A committee on organization also was named, which is expected to outline specific plans for the new national association.

Urges Arbitration Board.

Bradford Webster, an attorney, who has specialized in trade arbitration, told of the advantages to be derived in having a Board of Arbitration in the dyestuffs industry. Dr. E. W. Pierce of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company spoke of the difficulty of standardizing colors. A. E. Parker discussed patent laws as they related to the dyestuffs industry.

There was speculation as to whether the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. would join the association. The first-named concern represents a recently formed combination of dye and crude interests. Robert Alfred Shaw, one of the executive officers of the National concern, attended the sessions, but did not indicate what the attitude of his company would be provided a permanent association of manufacturers was formed. It was stated in behalf of the du Pont interests that the firm had not actually begun the production of dyestuffs on a large scale, and that the matter of joining the new association would be a matter for the Board of Directors to pass upon.

Airbrake Co. Transfers Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A deed conveying property consisting of land and buildings, from the New York Airbrake Company to the Jefferson Munition Corporation, was filed today. The buildings are newly erected ones for the manufacture of munitions. The change is explained as a move to make the ammunition end of the concern's business a subsidiary of the company, at the Government's request. Negotiations are in progress to purchase large parcels of land adjacent to the present plant.

Sugar Refining Company Resumes.

The Savannah Sugar Refining Company, which was obliged to shut down more than two months ago on account of its inability to obtain raw sugar supplies, has resumed operations, according to a statement made yesterday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.
S. C.—Fair and cold Wed. and Thurs.
Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Fair and colder Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.
Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cold Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.
Ind.—Fair and cold Wed.; cloudy and warmer Thurs.
Mich.—Fair Wed.; snow and warmer Thurs.
Ohio—Snow Wed. and Thurs.
La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ark., Okla. and Tex.—Fair and warmer; cloudy Thurs.
West Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ill.—Fair and cold Wed.; snow or rain Thurs.
Mo.—Fair Wed.; cloudy and warmer Thurs.
Wis.—Fair Wed.; snow and warmer Thurs.
Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; snow and colder Thurs.
Iowa—Fair and warmer Wed.; snow Thurs.
S. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; cloudy and colder Thurs.
N. Dak.—Light snow and warmer Wed.; fair and colder Thurs.
Neb.—Fair and warmer Wed.; unsettled and colder Thurs.
Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

RATIFIES TAX RULING.

McAdoo Approves Extension of Time for Certain Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary McAdoo approved a ruling today extending the provisions of Treasury Decision 2615 of Dec. 13, 1917, which granted an extension of time in which to file returns of annual net income by certain corporations. The text of the ruling follows:

"The provisions of Treasury Decision 2615, Dec. 13, 1917, extending the time to Feb. 1, 1918, to corporations filing returns for war income and war excess profits taxes, pursuant to the act of Oct. 3, 1917, on the basis of a fiscal year ended on the last day of some month during the year 1917, (except Dec. 31, 1917,) are hereby amended so as to extend the time of filing such returns until March 1, 1918. This extension applies also to returns of annual net income of such corporations which were due subsequent to Oct. 16, 1917, the date of Treasury Decision 2661, (extending the time to Jan. 1, 1918,) but prior to March 1, 1918."

England to Issue No Premium Bonds

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Government has decided against the issue of premium bonds, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today. The decision was taken, said the Chancellor, after consideration of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of the plan. The committee had found that the step was inadvisable at the present time, or until further efforts had been made to make the present issues more attractive to investors.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	.17	.19	Iron Blossom	.42	.50
Bay State Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	.18¼	.19
Begole	.70	.75	Jerome Verde	.65	.75
Bing. Min	.9⅝	.10	La Rose	.30	.35
Boston Ely	.65	.75	Majestic	.27	.30
Bost. & Mont.	.44	.45	Mex. Metals	.30	.32
Butte & Lon.	.10	.12	Mojave Tung.	.5	6
Butte & Det.	.16	.20	New Baltic	.80	1
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	.17	.19
Calaveras	1	1⅛	New Cornelia	.16¼	.16⅜
Crown Res.	.18	.25	Nevada Doug.	.95	1
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Nixon Nevada	1½	1⅝
Cortez	.5	.10	Oneco	.80	.40
Champ. Cop.	.5	7	Onondaga	.15	.25
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅜	Ray Hercules	.3⅜	.3⅝
Eagle & B. B.	3	4	Rilla	2	5
Earl-Eagle	4	5	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1¼
Fortuna	5	7	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Gold Lake	2	4	Un. Verde Ex.	.36⅞	.37½
Gila Cop. Sul.	.17	.17¼	Yukon Gold	1⅛	2
Houghton	.50	.70			
Homa Oil	.57	.62			
Humboldt	.60	.75			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William S. Silkworth, First Vice President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and Casper Hauser have formed a partnership under the name of Silkworth & Hauser, 52 Broadway.

Fanning, Buck & Co. are offering a block of 8 per cent. cumulative and convertible preferred stock of the Dayton Coal, Iron and Railway Company at 94 a share, a price which yields 10 per cent. The company has $2,000,000 preferred stock outstanding.

The annual edition of the Handbook of Securities, compiled by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, has been issued, containing statistics of the various railroad and industrial corporations whose securities are dealt in on the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Pittsburgh Exchanges.

Spencer Otis, Francis S. Peabody, and Samuel McRoberts have resigned as Directors of the Chicago Utilities Company, successor to the Chicago Subway Company, and have been succeeded by A. Slade, W. E. Worth, and W. J. Gavin, all of Chicago.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Government of the French Republic $100,000,000 permanent engraved two-year 5½ per cent. Seventh Loan convertible notes, due April 1, 1919, to be issued in exchange for outstanding temporary notes.

Pittsfield, Mass., will receive bids until 11 A. M. Jan. 25 for a temporary loan of $200,000.

At the annual meeting of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company retiring Directors and officers were re-elected. The fiscal year of the company has been changed to Dec. 31. The annual meeting of stockholders hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 and an extra dividend of $1. An extra dividend of $1.50 was declared on Oct. 29, 1917.

The Kentucky Solvay Coke Company has declared out of the profits of the last quarter of 1917 a regular dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, and has also declared a special dividend of $2 a share to be made in the form of dividend warrants which can be converted into cash or stock as the holder may elect.

Abraham & Co., 10 Wall Street, have issued a circular on the present status of the Russian Internal Government Loans.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Monday, William T. Klauss was elected a Director. Other Directors were re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the board W. H. Seiple was elected Vice President, and other officers re-elected.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange will be held this afternoon.

F. J. H. Cutton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, will address a forum meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking this evening on "The Work of a Trust Company and Its Value to the Trust Company."

VALUE CROPS OF 1917 AT $19,443,849,381

Farm Products Last Year Were Worth $6,000,000,000 More Than Those of 1916.

ILLINOIS LEADS ALL STATES

Her Output Valued at $842,042,000 —Texas a Close Second, and Iowa Third.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Farm products of the United States reached the unprecedented value of $19,443,849,381 last year, an increase of more than $6,000,000,000 over 1916, and almost $9,000,000,000 more than in 1915.

A preliminary estimate just announced by the Department of Agriculture shows crops were valued at $13,610,402,785 and represented 70 per cent. of the value of all farm products. Animals and animal products were valued at $5,833,356,599 in 1917, an increase of almost $1,500,000,000 over 1916.

Value of all farm crops for 1917 by States, not including the value of animals and animal products, shows Illinois first, Texas second, and Iowa third. In 1916 Texas led with Iowa second and Illinois third.

Corn, with a value of $4,053,672,000, is the king of crops. Cotton is second with a value of $1,517,558,000. Other billion-dollar crops in 1917 were: Wheat, $1,307,427,000; hay, $1,359,491,000, and oats, $1,061,427,000.

The value of all farm crops in 1917, by States, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, follows:

State.	Value.	Rank.
Maine	$71,425,000	37
New Hampshire	25,748,000	46
Vermont	45,950,000	42
Massachusetts	60,106,000	38
Rhode Island	8,352,000	48
Connecticut	57,814,000	39
New York	417,798,000	12
New Jersey	108,893,000	34
Pennsylvania	412,894,000	13
Delaware	27,707,000	44
Maryland	123,879,000	31
Virginia	344,150,000	22
West Virginia	132,231,000	30
North Carolina	417,846,000	11
South Carolina	330,887,000	15
Georgia	542,733,000	9
Florida	104,771,000	35
Ohio	549,053,000	4
Indiana	503,154,000	8
Illinois	842,042,000	1
Michigan	356,265,000	21
Wisconsin	387,095,000	17
Minnesota	480,230,000	9
Iowa	783,488,000	3
Missouri	546,088,000	5
North Dakota	220,290,000	27
South Dakota	360,582,000	18
Nebraska	522,186,000	7
Kansas	390,844,000	14
Kentucky	373,710,000	16
Tennessee	230,519,000	26
Alabama	291,561,000	20
Mississippi	359,596,000	19
Louisiana	313,352,000	24
Texas	788,983,000	2
Oklahoma	320,379,000	23
Arkansas	359,158,000	20
Montana	103,845,000	33
Wyoming	52,329,000	40
Colorado	164,000,000	28
New Mexico	38,470,000	43
Arizona	27,068,000	45
Utah	49,627,000	41
Nevada	25,635,000	47
Idaho	94,890,000	29
Washington	144,422,000	32
Oregon	106,632,000	31
California	432,285,000	10

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.02	Justice	.01
Andes	.12	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.68¼
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons.	.42
Halifax	.15	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.82	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.19	Jumbo Extension	.17
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.11
Tonopah Divide	.80	Morning Glory	.12
Tonopah Exten.	1.55	Union Amalg.	.03
West End	.71	White Caps	.46
West Tonopah	14	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.04
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.15
Booth	.04	Rochester	.31
Florence	.43	Round Mountain	.23
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	.5	Granite	45
Dr. J'pot	4	Isabella	8
Elkton	6½	McKinney	6¾
El Paso	13	Portland	100
Fanny R.	2¾	U. Gold M.	15
Golden C.	179	Vindicator	32
Gold Sov.	2½		

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation offered no important change. There were some complaints received from portions of the Southwest, where it was said that strong winds had removed some of the snow covering. According to a Western authority, the total world's crop last season was 3.1 per cent. less than in 1916. Private advices from Washington in connection with the reports of a more general price fixing, suggested some alteration in wheat values.

RYE.—Market strong; No. 2 Western, $2.06, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market was easier, reflecting the influence of larger receipts. Efforts in all directions are being exerted toward getting corn to market, and these are beginning to be felt. At the same time the movement of the new crop from the farms has been very small compared with other seasons, and considerable concern has been expressed lest the corn deteriorate to a point where it will be practically useless. On this account the Governors of leading corn-producing States have sent a special appeal to Director General McAdoo for more cars to move the corn to market. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $1.77 and No. 3 mixed at $1.72, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment subject to embargoes; Argentine, $2.06 asked, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	..
March	1.26¼	1.24	1.24⅝	1.25½	..
May	1.24⅛	1.23¼	1.23⅝	1.24¼	1.01⅜

OATS.

The market for oats was slightly easier early in the day, especially for the late positions. The action of corn and hopes of a larger movement caused more or less selling. Exporters, however, were again in evidence on the decline and prices rallied, closing steady at ⅛c advance to ¼c net decline. The export demand was principally in the West and was for shipment via Gulf ports. The local cash market was firm, with very light offers; natural oats quoted at $1 and clipped white at $1.02, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
January	79¼	79	79¼	79	..
March	78¾	77¾	78	78	..
May	76¾	75¾	76	76¼	58

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was extremely dull, and price changes were not important, although the undertone was easy and closing quotations showed slight declines. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 46,000 head, estimated for Wednesday, 45,000; Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 20,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	..	..	24.70	24.75	16.22
May	..	..	24.95	25.00	16.55
Ribs—					
Jan.	23.95	23.95	23.95	24.02	15.37
May	24.45	24.35	24.35	24.42	15.67
Pork—					
Jan.	47.20	47.10	47.15	47.30	21.65
May	45.92	45.70	45.75	45.87	20.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was lifeless and prices were practically unchanged and entirely nominal. The undertone was firm, however, and there was an absence of pressure, with the spot position commanding moderate premiums. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	20.15@20.75	20.25
January	..	..	20.30@20.70	20.30
February	..	..	20.35@20.75	20.30
March	..	..	20.35@20.75	20.30
April	..	..	20.30	20.30
May	..	..	20.30	20.30

COFFEE.

The action of yesterday's coffee market suggested a reactionary sentiment following the recent advance of nearly a cent a pound. There seemed to be a further broadening of Wall Street or other investment demand, but old longs were evidently disposed to take profits, and there was also scattered selling for trade account. The opening was 6 to 13 points higher on a renewal of the buying movement, which had been in progress at the close on Monday, but after selling up to 9.11, July broke to 8.89 during the afternoon. That delivery closed at 9.00, with the general list closing net unchanged to 7 points lower.

The local spot market was quiet and unchanged on the basis of 8¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.36@8.40	8.38
February	..	..	8.30@8.40	8.35
March	8.39	8.37	8.36@8.61	8.62
April	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.73
May	8.91	8.75	8.78@8.80	8.85
June	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.91
July	9.11	8.95	9.00@9.01	9.08
August	..	..	9.10@9.11	9.18
September	9.31	9.16	9.20@9.21	9.22
October	9.22	9.22	9.28@9.29	9.29
November	..	..	9.30@9.37	9.36
December	9.58	9.38	9.43@9.45	9.44

SUGAR.

The refined sugar market was without fresh feature, only a very small distribution being made by one or two interests, most of the refiners being still out of the market, due to the fact that they have been unable to get sufficient coal to operate. The Cuban weekly statement shows stocks of sugar piling up at the ports there, with fairly liberal exports. There has been, however, delay in shipments due to a scarcity of tonnage at the Cuban ports. There was no change in raw sugar, the International Sugar Committee reporting purchases of 21,000 bags Cubas at 4.985c, cost and freight, end of January loading, this price being the equivalent of 6.005c, duty paid.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,990 packages. Quite a quantity of the delayed stock arrived, but a large part of this consists of regular marks, so that the offerings on the open market are not large. Demand is fair and prices firmly maintained on the choice and fancy grades, with a little stronger feeling on the secondary qualities. Held creamery very active and holders are piecing the goods out, using as many of them as possible, to the small trade, which permits them to get a differential price of 1½@2c. Ladies and packing stock firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb.: 54½@55c; extras, (92 score,) 54c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 50@53½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@49½c; thirds, 48@48c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50¼@50¾c; extras, 55½@56c; firsts, 51@55c; seconds, 47½@50c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 44½@46c; thirds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 53@53½c; good to prime, 49@52c; common to fair, 43@48c; renovated, extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42½@43½c; lower grades, 40@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 38@39½c; lower grades, 37@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 38½c; lower grades, 35@36c.

EGGS.—8,844 cases. Arrivals continue very light of fresh gathered eggs. Some receivers have indications of some increase in shipments, others still report very light invoices. There is a prompt demand for the light supplies arriving and fresh gathered eggs of medium quality is selling in a narrower range than usual. A fair supply of California white eggs is on the market, selling generally at 72c for No. 1, grade with some of small size ranging downward and a few working out in a jobbing way to small trade 1 to 2c higher. Nearby eggs scarce and firm; and Western and Southern fresh gathered rule in sellers' favor under continued small supplies. Storage eggs still unsettled. There is a steady moderate reduction in the remaining reserve. Holders who are basing these prices on their interpretation of the Food Administration regulations are selling generally at about $14.20 per case downward, but the demand is far beyond the quantity obtainable at those prices. The natural value is higher; some sales reported up to 80c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 72c; extra firsts, 71c; firsts, 69@70c; seconds and poorer, 62@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 78@79c; ordinary to good, 70@74c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 68@74c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 68@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 72@76c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 68@73c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Sag Off in Rather Quiet Day, with Net Loss of 58 to 66 Points.

Returning to work after a Garfield holiday, which had come upon the heels of a strong Saturday market, the local cotton market yesterday behaved as though it were thoroughly scared by Washington possibilities. The trade stayed out of the market almost entirely, the speculative element had no desire to buy any cotton in the face of the uncertainties of the future, and as a result, in a rather quiet day, prices sagged off until practically the entire gain made Saturday was lost, the close being steady, but at net declines of 58 to 66 points.

The market had apparently made up its mind, in the face of the impressive demonstration afforded by the closing order of the Government's power and determination to use it, that some sort of regulation of cotton prices could not be long delayed. Whether this may be so wisely done as to prove beneficial, or, as is considered more likely, so hastily imposed as to hamper the whole industry, nobody knows, but nobody will commit himself by buying cotton until he finds out.

It was noted yesterday that some of the Wall Street and Western concerns which profited largely by selling short just before the news of the introduction of the Sabath Cotton Futures bill were again selling heavily, and in the absence of any support for the market prices, which had opened fairly steady at declines of 12 to 20 points, went off rather rapidly.

A few trade buyers availed themselves of the opportunity to pick up bargains, but buying of this sort did not compare with that on last week's declines, and the only real check to the decline was profit taking by the shorts near the close, which was a trifle better than the lowest of the day. News from the South was scanty. Exports for the day were 4,730 bales, or 2,308,904 for the season, against 3,598,627 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	30.45 bid	31.10
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	30.45@30.13	31.10
Mar.	31.00	31.00	30.53	30.55@30.57	31.13
April	.....	.....	.....	30.15 bid	30.80
May	30.50	30.60	30.09	30.15@30.15	30.78
June	.....	.....	.....	29.94 bid	30.60
July	30.20	30.27	29.75	29.76@29.80	30.45
Aug.	29.95	29.95	29.94	29.54 bid	30.20
Oct.	28.87	28.88	28.43	28.43@28.46	29.02
Dec.	28.67	28.73	28.58	28.28 bid	28.82

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower at 31.25c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.25c; New Orleans, 30.87c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31.25c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31.15c; Little Rock, 31c, and Dallas, 30.40c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	27,936	24,132	25,102
Exports	4,730	7,774	50,938
Exports, season	2,306,904	2,227,981	3,598,627
Port stocks	1,419,256	1,375,488	1,400,523
Interior receipts	38,700	20,504	11,355
Interior ship'ts	33,300	18,415	19,506
N. Y. arrivals	1,195	2,098	2,754
N. Y. stocks	145,212	146,982	137,903

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 1 point higher at 23.26d for middling; good middling unchanged at 22.65d. Sales, 3,000; American, 2,000. Imports nil. Market opened quiet, 1 to 3 points lower. Closed quiet at a net advance of 18 to 24 points. January, 23.48d; February, 23.24d; March, 22.83d; April 22.64d; May, 22.42d. Manchester: Yarns steady; cloths dull.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16-22 William Street, New York
Branch Offices: 475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1
26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone
Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

The Sherman National Bank of New York

Announces the Opening of its new Banking Rooms at the
N. E. Corner of Fifth Avenue & Thirty-second Street
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1918.

Telephone 2650 Murray Hill.

Boston, Mass., December 8, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "BRISTOL," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "BRISTOL," dated February 15, 1916, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 15, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 1 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 15, 1919, to February 15, 1928.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 323 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 15, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 15, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 15, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 15, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 2d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 8, 1918.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. B. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HABIRSHAW ELECTRIC CABLE COMPANY, Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Habirshaw Electric Cable Company, Inc., will be held at the offices of the Company, 10 East 43d Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to take action upon such other business as may properly come before said regular meeting.

J. NELSON SHREVE,
Dated Jan. 16th, 1918. Vice-President.

THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BARE WIRE COMP

SPECIALIST IN

Midwest Refining
Atlantic Refining
Ohio Oil Co.
Prairie Oil & Gas
S. O. New Jersey
S. O. New York

Wm. McDermott
30 Broad St., New York City
Phones Broad 233-234

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
10 Burroughs Add. Mch.	10 Ford Motor of Can.
200 Charcoal Iron Pfd.	25 Lima Locomotive
5 Fed. Dyestuff & C. 6s	25 Magnolia Petr'm
10 N. Orleans Term. 6s	30 Mich. Lime. & Ch. Pfd
25 Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd	186 S. S. Kresge

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Land Title Building — *Tel. Locust 6074*
NEW YORK — Equitable Building — *Tel. Rector 5354*

Astna Explosives 1st 6s, 1945
Carbon Steel (All issues)
Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.
Conn. Brass & Manufacturing
Guantanamo Sugar
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com. & Pfd.

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Unlisted Securities Department

Carolina Power & Light Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
Francisco Sugar 6s, 1939
Republic Railway & Light Pfd.
Texas Power & Light Pfd.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlentment."

Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.
Atlantic Fruit Company
Atlantic Holding Company
Chicago, Lumber & Coal

Bought—Sold—Quoted

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

American Alliance Ins.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Equitable Trust
Great American Ins.
Kirby Lumber
Texas & Pacific Coal

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Marlin Arms
Stock & Notes
Standard Screw
Hendee Mfg.
Common & Preferred

GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

American Graphophone
Babcock & Wilcox
Eastern Steel
Fajardo Sugar

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

American Light & Trac.
Babcock & Wilcox
Childs Restaurant
Cities Service
Remington Typewriter

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
60 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

SMALL-LOTS-OF-STOCKS — Market opportunities arise from day to day that should not be missed. Accounts accepted from $100 up.
HEMINWAY & GUIBERT
Members Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
74 Broadway. Tel. Rector 5921.
Branch Off., Hotel Bonta, 94 St. & B'way.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

A MINING PLANT For Sale
Located at Teter, Upshur County, West Va.
The property consists of a lease on 200 acres of Pittsburg coal at 10c per gross ton royalty. The vein will average 6½ ft. thick and up to 7½ ft. thick.
The plant is equipped as follows:
6 4-room houses, 4 3-room houses.
1 12-room houses, 1 2-room office.
1 oil house, 1 blacksmith shop.
1 mine scale, 1 fan house.
1 power house, 1 mule stable, 7 stalls.
1 tipple house covered and cross over dumps and screens.
1 4½' champion disc fan.
1 7 H. P. gasoline engine.
1 4-ton mine scale.
1 8 H. P. gasoline engine.
1 8" Scranton pump.
1 Snow boiler feed pump.
1 switchboard complete.
1 150 H. P. Erie boiler.
1 250-volt, 100 K. W. Westinghouse generator, connected to a Harrisburg engine.
1 Morgan Gardiner 7' chain breast machine.
4 head 56" mine mules.
25 1¼ mine cars.
5,000' 20 insulated copper wire.
1,000' 2" black iron pipe.
1,500 6' mine props.
500 7' mine props.
Railroad siding for 59 cars, three tracks at tipple, mine rail, powder, and many other supplies.
Price $100,000.00. Terms can be arranged.
Write CHARLES E. POOL, Clarksburg, W. Va.

TO AID TRADE ACCEPTANCES

Council Asks War Credits Board to Insist on Its Use.

With the view of hastening the more general adoption of the use of trade acceptances, the American Trade Acceptance Council has suggested to the authorities in Washington that the War Credits Board, which looks after the granting of advances to manufacturers and contractors doing Government work, should adopt the policy of refusing to approve advance payments until the applicant has availed of his own credit by resort to trade acceptances in the purchase of raw materials. It is felt that, while the Government cannot itself pay for goods on the trade acceptance plan, by reason of certain legal obstacles, there is no valid reason why the contractor should not reduce the financial burdens of the Government by using trade acceptances to the widest possible degree. It is believed by bankers that these manufacturers and contractors should receive advances by the Government only after they have exhausted their own credit facilities.

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of the Irving National Bank, speaking for the American Trade Acceptance Council, of which he is the Chairman, advanced yesterday the following suggestions in connection with the present Government financing of industries engaged on war contracts:

"That the Treasury Department might require that each and every manufacturer first should use his own credit, giving trade acceptances for raw or other materials purchased, before calling upon the Government for additional financing.

"That, in cases in which the Government already has authorized certain advances which are found insufficient for the full purpose contemplated in the contract, the concern should be required to utilise its commercial credit through the giving of trade acceptances before requesting additional funds from the Government.

"By treating the situation in this way the high class of credit of these industries will serve a purpose which otherwise would be served by money provided through the sale of Liberty bonds, and the money thus released would be available for other war purposes, in the treatment of which commercial credit could not be used effectively."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	97½	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	97½	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¼
2s, coupon, '35, reg	98½	97¼	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	82	86
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	82	86
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96¼	95¾	3½s Nov., 1954		80	..
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96¼	95¾	3½s May, 1954	77	79	..
4½s Mar., 1963	95¾	96¼	95¾	3½s Nov., 1955		80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96½	96	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	96	96½	96				
4½s Mar., 1960-80	89½	90½	89½	4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.80	4.90
4½s April, 1966	89¾	90½	89¾	4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.80	4.90
4½s Mar., 1964	89¾	90½	89¾	4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.80	4.90
4½s May, 1963	89¾	90½	89¾	4½s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
4½s Sept., 1960	89¾	90½	89¾	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1959	86½	87¼	86¼	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	86½	87¼	86¼	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1957	86½	87¼	86½	3½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1956	84½	86	84½	3½s 1918	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1955	84½	86	84½	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98¼	..	98¼	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A general reaction occurred in the late afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. United States Steel common, which had early in the day sold as high as 92¾, after opening at 91¾, fell to 90⅝, and closed at 90⅞. Recessions were the rule all through the list. Standard stocks and specialties early added to the price gains they had made on Monday. The steel shares generally improved early, while the coppers presented a firm tone, as also did the tobacco and oil shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold.	2½	2½	2½
200	Am. B. Sug.	71½	75½	75½
290	Am. Can	37¼	36½	36½
10	Am. C. & F.	71	71	71
10	Am. H. & L.	13¼	13¼	13¼
30	Am. Linseed	30½	30½	30½
150	Am. Loco.	56⅝	56½	56⅛
1,030	Am. S. & R.	84½	82½	82½
1,140	Anac. Cop.	62¼	61	61⅜
50	Am.T.& B.F.	83½	83½	83½
850	Bald. Loco.	59¼	59½	59½
150	Balt. & Ohio	50⅜	50	50
2,200	Beth. St'l B.	76¼	73¾	74½
20	Butte & Sup.	19¼	19½	19½
30	Cal. Petrol.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
270	Cent. Leather	66½	65¼	65½
80	C.,M.& St.P.	43¼	42	42⅛
60	Chile Copper	16½	15⅞	15⅞
20	Chino Copper	42⅝	42½	42⅞
150	Corn Prod.	32¼	31¼	31¾
200	Crucible St'l	55⅝	54¼	54⅜
150	CubaCaneSu.	32⅝	31	31
340	Dist. Secur.	37⅜	36¼	36¾
220	Erie	15	14⅜	14⅜
60	Do 1st pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
290	Gen. Motors	114	111⅜	112
30	Goodrich Co.	40⅝	40½	40⅝
30	Gt. Nor. Ore	27¼	27¼	27¼
20	Inspir. Cop.	44¼	44¼	44¼
340	Int. Mer. M.	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝
1,600	Do pf.	91	89½	90
20	Int. Nickel.	29¼	29¼	29¼
30	Int. Paper	27⅞	27¼	27⅞
6	Kenne. Cop.	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
2,270	Mex. Petrol.	94	90	90⅝
50	No. Pacific.	21⅛	21¼	21¼
50	Nat. Enam.	43¼	42½	42¼
50	Nev. Cons.	18½	18½	18½
80	N. Y. Cent.	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¼	28¼	28¼
20	North. Pac.	83¼	82¼	82¼
50	Pennsylvania	46	45⅞	45⅞
10	Pitts. Coal	46¼	46¼	46¼
40	Pullman Co.	111⅝	111¼	111⅞
90	Ray Copper.	23¼	23¼	23¼
900	Reading	73¾	72⅝	72⅝
160	Rep. I. & S.	76	74⅜	74⅜
80	Sinclair Oil.	33½	32⅜	33⅛
30	So. Pacific.	82½	81½	81¾
100	So. Railway.	22⅜	22¼	22¼
48	Studebaker.	49¾	48	48
220	Tenn. Cop.	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜
10	Texas Oil.	147½	147½	147½
390	Tob. Prod.	55¼	54	54
290	Union Pac.	112⅜	111⅜	112
100	Un. Cig. St.	98¼	96½	96¾
340	U. S. Ind. A.	121⅛	118¼	120¼
460	U. S. Rubber	56⅞	54½	55¼
15,530	U. S. Steel.	92⅜	90⅝	90⅞
260	Willys-Over.	17⅝	17	17
10	Wilson & Co.	56	56	56

BONDS.

$2,000	Liberty 3½s	98.38	98.30	98.32
550	Do 1st 4s	96.80	96.80	96.80
1,550	Do 2d 4s	96.22	96.18	96.22

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.10	.10
500	Florence	.14	.14
600	Jim Butler	.67	.64
500	Jumbo Ex.	.20	.20
150	Portland	1.07½	1.07½
300	Union Con.	.97½	.97¼
550	West End.	.71	.70

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Expl.	7½	6⅞	7¼
40	Am.-British Mfg. pf.	15	15	15
100	‡Car L. & P.	2½	2½	2½
100	Carwen Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,800	Chev. Motor.	111	106	110
25	Cit. Serv. oil	215	215	210
100	‡Do pf.	72½	72½	72½
1,200	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
425	‡Elec. Gun.	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	‡Hall Signal	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Inter. Rub.	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	‡Int. Motors, 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	‡Int. Trad.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	‡Kresge (S.S.)	70	70	70

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

900	Anglo-Am. Oil rights	.236	234	234
28	Standard Oil of Cal	2⅜	2½	2⅜

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,000	‡‡Am. Oil	19	19	19
1,000	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅛	1	1⅛
25,000	‡‡Bunker Wyo. O	23	23	24
1,500	‡Cal. & Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,000	‡Crown Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,400	Cuni. P. & R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	‡‡Duthie Oil	57	54	55
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,900	‡E. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡Esm. O. Cp.	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,100	‡Glen. Oil	3¼	3¼	3⅜
600	‡H. O. & R.	7	7	7
1,200	‡Houston Oil	48⅝	46½	46⅝
800	‡Int. Pet'm.	13¾	13¾	13⅜
8,000	‡I. O. & T.	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
5,100	Ken'a Oil (& pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	22⅞	22	22
1,500	Met. Pet'm.	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

600	Al.-B.Col.M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Atlanta	11	10	11
1,000	Big L. Cop.	1	1	1
3,700	‡Bos. & Mon.	46	45	46
2,600	‡Br. Cop. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2,200	Butte Det.	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,700	‡‡Caledonia	51	50	51
1,280	‡Cal.& Jer.	1⅛	*1	1⅛
1,500	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4½
400	‡C.S.M. & M. (a pros.)	1	1	1
300	Con. Ky.-Sm.	2	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	Con. Cop. M.	5½	5	5⅛
1,700	‡Con.-H'at'd.	25	23	23
200	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1
1,500	Cr. Con. G'd.	5⅛	5	5⅛
700	‡Goldf. Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,250	Hecla Min.	*4⅛	3½	4
250	Iron Blossom	½	½	½
900	Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Jer.-Pr.Cop.	2½	2⅜	2½
1,500	Josv.-Kenn. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,200	‡Jim Butler	69	61	67
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	21	20	20
600	Kerr Lake	5½	5⅜	5½

BONDS.

$28,000	‡Am.T.& T. 1-yr.6s.w.i.	99½	99½	99½
5,000	‡Beth.St'l.5s 2-yr. notes	97¼	97	97
20,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	95½	95¼	95⅜
1,000	‡Gen.El.6s2-yr. nts.,'19	99½	99¼	99½
3,000	‡Gen.Elec.6s notes, '20.	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
2,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	40½	40½	40½
1,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	47	47	47

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Jan. 14 $3,000 Russian 5½s sold at 45.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduct'n.	70	76	70	76
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Am. Writ. P.	2	2½	2	2½
Atl. F. & S.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Blumenthal	90	102½	90	102½
Br.-Am.Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon	17	18	17	18
Butter-Jud	45	46	38	45
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82
Chal. Motors	3	5	3	5
Do pf.	..	..	50	..
Char. Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Do pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Cramp Ship.	72	78	72	76
Curtiss Aero.	26	27	25	27
Do pf.	50	75	50	75
Emerson P.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Everett H'y.	20	22	20	21
Free. Texas	38	40	39	41
Great M. Car	4	4	2	4
Hall Sig. pf.	17	18	17	18
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Do pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	37	42	37	42
Do pf.	95	100	95	100
Hupp. Motor	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Int. Lube Ch.	1	3	1	3
Int. Mahgan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55	75
Key. T. & R.	12	14	12	14
Do pf.	11½	18½	11½	13½
Kirby Lumber	11	13	11	12
Do pf.	83	90	83	90
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat	3	8¼	3	8¼
L.T. B. 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	73	75	73	75
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marlin Arms	74	78	74	78
Maxim Mun.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
Nally Motors	75	85	75	85

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Nat. Motors	10	15	10	13
N. Y. Ship	40	40½	40	40½
Peer. T. & M.	16	17	16	17
Poca. L. Coal	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	38	48	38	48
St. Jos. Lead	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
St.L.,R.M.&P.	31	35	31	35
Stan. Cal. & E.	90	100	90	100
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Stand. Motors	8½	9½	8½	9½
Todd Ship	72	75	72	75
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
U. S. L.-& H.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Do pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
OIL STOCKS.				
Beth. O. & G.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Cos. & Co. pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Houston Oil pf.	65	70	65	70
Humble Geol.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Ky. Petrol	6	6½	6	6½
N. Y.-Okla. O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pierce Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Pa. Gasoline	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Sapulpa	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Savoy Oil	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Sinclair Gulf	16	18	16	18
Ventura Con.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3⅜	3½	3⅜
MINING STOCKS.				
Booth	4	5	4	5
Emma Cons.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
First Nat. Cp.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Fortuna	38	40	38	40
Gibson Cop.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Globe Domin.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Goldf. Merger	3	4	3	4
Int. Mines	9	12	9	12
Magma Cop.	38	40	39	42
Monster Chief	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Nat. Leasing	4	6	4	6
Pole Star Cp.	23	26	21	25
Rawley Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼
Ton. Exten.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	70	74	70	74

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
20	Cities Service	213	213	212	213
40	Cities Service pf.	73	73	72½	73
50	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	90	95

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	83	72	Miss. River Power	10	12
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90	Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	38	40	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Traction	205	210	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	87	91	North. Ont. L. & P.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	Northern States Power	60	63
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	North. States Pow. pf.	86	88
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63	Northern Texas Electric	48	53
Am. Water W. & Elec.	43½	54	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	63	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	12	Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	35
Carolina Power & Light	30	33	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	82	84
Carolina P. & L. pf.	80	93	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	90	95
Colorado Power	22	24	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Puget S. T., L. & P.	9	12
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	37	42
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	30	33	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	60	63	Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Comm. Power pf.	85	90	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	55	58
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	78	81	Southern Cal. Edison	79	81
Duluth Edison	78	85	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Eastern Texas Electric	60	65	Standard Gas & Elec.	6	8
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	23
El Paso Electric	93	97	Tampa Electric	102	..
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	12
Electric Properties	67	90	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	83½	85
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	U. G. Improvement	80	80½
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	20	40	United Light & Rys.	27	30
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	United L. & Rys. pf.	60	63
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	68	80	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81	84
Gas & Elec. Securities	295	300	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	59	65
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	West. Penn. P. pf.	93	95
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98	Western Power	9	11
Interstate Electric	32	41	Western Power pf.	40	45
			Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	..	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	67	69
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	61	65	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appalach. Power 5s, '41	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	95	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5, '27	67	72	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. R. 5s	83	90
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Pt. Gz. E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	97	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sound Trac., Lt. & P. deb. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	89	92	Rozinoke W. W. 5s, '43	93	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100	Utah Securities 6s	83½	84½
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	94	95	Wash. W. P. 5s	65	68
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Man. & S. Ry. & L. 5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alabama Co.	56	56	56
50	Do 2d pf.	56	56	56
10	Con. Power	97	97	97
48	Con. Coal	104	104	104
50	Cit. Nat. Bk.	43	43	43
1,235	Cosden	7¼	6¾	7⅛
2,108	Dav. Chem.	38	37	37
15	Fidel. & De.	114	114	114
45	Houston Oil	48	47½

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—147—L. H. Denee, plain., v. W. M. Rudpath.—Death of deft. known and appearance of Mary R. Anfiled and entered per stipulation of counsel on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

144—H. C. Sheckels, surviving executrix of T. Scheckels, deceased, aplt., v. the District of Columbia.—Passed temporarily on motion of counsel for appellee.

145—R. Miller and W. Cooney, plain., v. B. O. McClain.—Continued.

106—J. H. Sears, trustee, aplt., v. the City of Akron.—Argument continued for appellee and concluded for aplt.

138—C. F. Ruddy, plain., v. H. J. Rossi.—Passed temporarily.

146—H. L. Andrews, executrix, &c., plain., v. J. Nix & Co., and 141—Same v. J. D. Hendrickson.—Argued.

143—E. Eiger et al., plain., v. D. Garrity.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 23: Nos. 148, 147, (and 440,) 148, 152, 153, 84, 154, 155, 156, and 157.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 432 Post Office Building.

Spencer‹Babylon RR.
Hardy‹Windrush.
Neilson‹Rhine.
Northern RR‹Lowe.
Daeche‹US.
Wilson‹Hudson Co.

Higgins‹Erie.
Re Persko.
Fraud‹Empire Co.
Ward‹The Washington Guaranty Trust Co‹McCabe.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Scandinavia Belting Co‹Asbestos & Rubber Works.
Tostevin & Cottle Mfg Co‹M. Ettinger Co.
Flegel‹Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Eickel & Calligan‹Marcin.
O'Reilly‹Harris Co.
Insurance Press‹Ford Motor Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:15 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Lewis‹Notman.
Nelson‹Stand Fum In.
Jaderacsak‹NY C & H R RR.
Carroll‹US & Australasia SS Co.
Longo‹Edison Storage Battery Co.
Smith‹Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Wright‹Clyde SS Co.
Selden‹CNY.
Thompson‹NY C RR.
Dudik‹Lehigh V RR.
Trainer‹Bonner.
Venturo‹Carpenter.
Rose‹Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
Kingston‹Lamport & Holt.

Ruthewicz‹Penn RR.
Pressed Steel Car Co‹So Pac Co.
Same‹Union Pac Co.
Fine‹Atlantic Coast Line RR (2.)
Baker‹Penn RR.
Shrum‹same.
Numer‹same.
Olsen‹Merritt & Chapman.
Simon‹Cromwell.
Searv‹Erie RR.
Watson‹Hartman.
Scully‹Gen Cotton Securities.
Re Hunts Point Garage.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy: Discharges.

Ulysses G Olmsted, Moses Neadiaman, Meyer Behal, Nathan Thurman, Edward I Cohen, Benj Goldberg, Felix Resnick, Alter M Brody, Fernandes A Garcia, Henry Stein, Louis Katz, Wm H Parkerton, Morris Krubitsky, Harold G Wood, Caroline T Kelsey, Chas Albrecht, Max Gundersheimer, Frank H Rodman, Henry S Lyons, Ella M Read, Jacob Rosenbaum, Jake Lichtenstein, Harold A Frank, Leo Zimmerman, August Schroder, Henry Grossman, Jos Schroeder.

B & J Rubin, Triton Phonograph Co, Youdelman & Levin, David Siegel, Jos Landesberg, C & H Weinreb, Earnest & Kling, Kelting Hirsh & Co, Welworth Mfg & Co, Wisscoker Bros, Nathan Fox (2.) Winnbrand & Seifert (2.) David Zismor, Jeweth Bros (4.) Fahn McJunkin, Jos G De Polo, Leonora Peters, Loretta Corp, J Heichel, Louis Salinsky, Bartnett Bros, Suburban Builders & Co, Chas S Nones, Max Sohn, Hamilton Import Co, Louis Solinsky, Freeman Waist Co, Chusanoff Lowenthal, &c.

P. F. M. W. & C. E. Sweeny.
Tobias Meisler.
Julius Feller.

Under objection: Sol Ehrlich, Herbert E Shaffner, B & J Sullivan.

Adjourned cases: Leon Kantor, Giovanni B Infantino, Max C Krantz, Herman F Linder.

Motions: Kerr & Co, A Bolognesi & Co, Max C Kranz,

Jewett Bros (2.) Jos I Frank, Heller, Hirsh & Co, Morris Zucker, M & M Blumenfeld, Wm M Butler, C Friedlander & Co, Shoe Top Suit Co, Bender, Robinson & Co, Wm Dohl, Van Houten & Ten Broeck.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Re Lucy Askins.
10:30 A. M.:
U S&T Cambello.
Same‹Albert Incracia & E Thompson.
Same‹Tohr Lund & Astrid Amundsen.
Same‹Michael Cons.
Same‹Edw C O'Brien.
Same‹M Imbraile.
Same‹G C Goodman et al. (2.)
Same‹G Kershaw.
1:30 P. M.:
U S‹May Burne.
General motions at 2 P. M.:
Titon Calymnios, as admr, &c‹Nat S N Co of Greece, (3.)

Shamrock Towing Co‹Hax Trading Co.
Hagar, as trustee‹Horsey et al.
Munson‹Nova Adelphia Brown, (4.)
U S ex rel L Fisher, (Maj Gen J F Bell.)
Same, M Flanders, (Brig Gen E M Johnson.)
Same, B Goldis, (Maj Gen J F Bell.)
Same‹C L Halpern, (same.)
Same, A Pfeifer, (same)
Same‹N Rosenbaum, (Maj Gen Johnson.)
Same, J Muller, (same.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Dzinglewski, admr, &c., respt., v. City of Syracuse, aplt.; West End Theatre Syndicate, Limited, respt., v. Shubert, aplt.; Keilbert Const. Co., respt., v. Frey and ano., aplts.; Crooks et al., respts., v. The Aeolian Co., aplt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied; $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Peo. ex rel. Curley, aplt., v. Warden, &c., Second District Prison of the City of New York, respt.; Peo. ex rel. Johnson, aplt., v. Warden, &c., Sec. Dist. Prison of the C. of N. Y., respt.; Peo. ex rel. Conway, aplt., v. Warden, &c., Sec. Dist. Prison of the C. of N. Y., respt.; Peo. ex rel. Moore, aplt., v. Warden, &c., Sec. Dist. Prison of the C. of N. Y, respt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied.

Holsting Machinery Co., respt., v. Federal Terra Cotta Co., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal denied; $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Wooley, ind., &c., and ano., respts., v. Stewart, ind., &c., et al., aplts.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to aplt.

Matter claim of O'Brien, respt., v. Flinn-O'Rourke, Co., Inc., emp., and set insurer, aplt.; matter claim Berg, respt., v. Hessler Bros., emp., and Standard Accdt. Ins. Co. of Det., ins. carrier, aplts.; matter claim Hargraves, respt., v. Shevlin Mfg. Co., emp., and Zurich Genl. Accdt. and Liability Ins. Co., ins. carrier, aplts.; matter claim Hennessy, respt., v. Markendorf, emp., and Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd., ins. carriers, aplts.; matter claim Van Keuren and ano., respts., v. Divine & Sons, emp., and The Travelers Ins. Co., ins. carrier, aplts.; matter claim of Gallagher, respt., v. The Tec C. Co., emp. and self insurer, aplts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Peo. ex rel. Fiske, aplt., v. Dants and ano., Inspectors Election, &c., respts.; Peo. ex rel. Fiske, aplt., v. Schum and ano., Inspectors Election, &c., respts.; Peo. ex rel. Fiske, aplt., v. Anderson and ano., Inspectors Election, &c., respts.; matter application Fiske, respt., for peremptory writ mandamus; matter application Brush for peremptory writ mandamus, aplt.—Motions to add to calendar and set down for argument on Jan. 28 granted.

Merchants Line, aplt., B. & O. R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Matter petition Atterbury to have determined, &c., attorney's lien Suffolk Trust Co., as guardian, &c., respt., v. Atterbury, aplt.—Order of Appellate Div. reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to aplt.

DAY CALENDAR.

Cream of Wheat Co‹ Plymouth Rubber Co‹ Arthur H Crist Co.
Flickinger‹Glass et al.
Internat'l Text Book Co‹Hookeboro.
Conway‹Farrish-Staf-ford Co.
Syracuse Fil Rf.
Silberfeld‹Kohn.
Root‹Pulitzer et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

NY C RR‹De Winter & Co.
Carroll‹Stephens, (2.)
Lipovitz‹Elec Exp Co
Mason‹Bristol.
Goldsmith‹Haskell.
Kirsch‹Pac Coml Co.
Re Sisson, (Barbuleany.)
Leggiardo‹Mut Benefit Soc'y, &c.

Bush Term Co‹Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Knobel‹London Guar. &c. Co.
Murdock‹Grifenhagen.
Hackett‹Bell Oper Co
McDonald‹Streitwolf.
Winsburg City F I Co
‹Lichtenstein.
People‹Reilly.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Strong & Trowbridge‹Deliance Mach Wks.
Lippe‹Lippe.
Livingston‹Halgren Overgaiter Co.
TY Tel Co‹Kornfeld.
Silberstein‹Benesteel.
Tidley‹Moses.
People ex rel Edwards‹Groehl.
Shavenson & Sons Co‹Sanda Co.
Integograph Co‹Gen Film Co.
Bronx Blvd.
Bramm‹Bramm.
Westcott Exp Co‹CNY
Carroll‹Duval & Co.
Auberg‹Coffin.
Harper‹Samuel & Co.
Robinowitz‹Rabinowitz.
Wilder.
Huntington‹Seiler.
Rushton‹People's Theatre, (Simpson.)
Silverstein‹Samsky.
Hudson Trust‹Talleris.
Myers Mfg‹Levisoy.

Lesser‹Lesser.
Bernheimer, &c, Brew Co‹Rosthal.
Siverd‹New Riv Coal
Ludwig‹Herman.
NY Trust Co‹Frauenthal.
Hendrick‹Finger.
Hastings‹Kemm.'
Cameron‹Christie.
Bogart‹Dames.
Merrell‹Merrell.
Degen‹Steinbrink.
Re Fowler.
White‹Starr.
Hoboken Ribbon Co‹A C L RR.
Reform Initial Co‹
Northern Trust Co.
Rossman‹Farquharson
Titus‹McCrea.
Wachsman‹Simpson.
Equitable Trust‹Sala.
Rothschild‹Rothschild
Guilland‹Benesch.
Equitable Trust‹Sale
Middleton‹Carroll.
Piper‹Stand Knit M.
Horowits‹Morowitz.
People‹Gergus.

Maynard‹Radt.
Gentilly‹Barrett.
Roach‹Boyd & Co.
Perkins-Goodwin Co‹C L Chester, Inc.
Dammann‹Appleton & Son.
Gentilly‹Barrett.
Atl Nat Bank‹Amer
PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Hammerstein‹Hammerstein.
Gen Fire Asen Co‹Nat City Bank.
Clark‹Clark.
Preferred cases:
507 5th Av Co‹Purdy.
Salomon‹same.
Illinger‹McGloy.
Marsh‹Woodworth.
Phillips‹Fedor.
General calendar:
Case on—Lardizaba‹Valentine.
Moder‹Moder.
Anteo‹Friedman.
Saltman‹Elliman.
Bernshein‹Bernshein.
Gnus‹Gnus.
Forelle‹Forelle.

Tuckahoe Co.
Haltizer‹Hensle Con.
Zack‹Powers.
Drasin‹NY Rys.
Winer‹Mercantile R E Co.
Keller‹Pick.
Galubowitz‹Weinstein
Solomon‹Nat Star Co, Inc.
Doyle‹Emp Exp Corp
Bernard‹Silverman (2)
Browning‹Schlesinger.
Brewer‹US Rty & Imp
Sarner‹Richman.
Duffy‹Broadway Taxi
Carden‹NY Rys.
Hillelsen‹Neptune Rty
Mast‹Int R T.
Myers‹Penn RR.
Applebaum‹NY C RR.
Geraghty‹Penn RR.
Schwarzenbach‹Powell.
Rabitsky‹Weinberg.
Hart‹Newburger, Jr.
In re Glassberg.
Blossom‹Chisholm.
Kricher‹Schwartz
Hermann Steel Wks.
Towner‹Larkin.
Cuomo‹J Pratt Carroll, Inc.
Fisher‹Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co.
Bunnell‹Brooklyn Rty
Sellers.
Capers‹Clark.
Brankenberg‹Spiegel.
Starr‹Raley-Hammond Co.
Sisson‹Harvey.
Paul Gerli & Co‹Mandelsson.
Tennis‹L F Castle, Inc
Ryan‹Easter Wayne Products Co.
John Monks & Sons‹Reynolds.
Reynolds‹John Monks & Sons, Inc.
People ex rel Perlstein‹Shernoff.
Deiter‹Fischman & Nathansohn.
Silverstein‹Weinstein.
Plamenz‹250 West 103d St Corp.
Bunnell‹Stern.
Republic Trading‹Main Rubber Mfg.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Burke, Inc‹N Y Telephone Co.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Room 502, at 10:30 A. M. Estates of:

Meyer Borut,
Honora Dorgan.

Wills for probate:
Andrew E Hanson,
Forest E Hammond,
Anna O'Brien,
Gertrude Falk.
Mary Hart,
Dora Hirsch.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. Contested will: Case on—William Marshall.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Reinhard‹Breidbart.
Epstein‹Wolf.
Lane‹Old Colony Cont
Schlanger‹Am Vienna Roll Printing Co.
Rubenstein‹Yen.
Edelstein‹Sturts.
Fashinsky‹same.
Scaramizzino‹3d Av Ry.
Aparton‹5th Av Coach
Shepherd‹same.
Panits‹same.
Zangara‹Int R T.
Gleason‹same.
Wildofsky‹same.
Vishnick‹NY Rys (2.)
Levinsky‹same.
Logan‹same.
Levine‹same.

Henckeu & Willenbrock Co‹Simons.
Groller Socy‹Firestone
Same‹Smith.
Strasser‹Rahway Pk Realty Co.
Wilson Corp‹Hasco Bldg Co.
Sussman‹Pechter.
Sprins‹Newman Merc
Rottenberg‹Madero Bros.
Riedle‹Fleisher.
Jenkins‹Am Central Ins Co.
Renna‹Market St Rlty
Deifer‹Scheinman.
Gist Co Bldg Corp‹Eltoma Realty Co.
Wachtel‹Tillman.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

61st St Bldg Corp‹Eltoma Rty Co.
Silver‹Samson Mendelson Co.
Williams‹Hoffman.
Gangel‹Int R T Co.
Joyce‹NY Rys.
Jos Durst, Inc‹Saxon Dress Goods.
Weingart‹N Y Edison.
Liata, Lowenberg & Sis, Inc‹Stromberg Exp & Imp Co.
Franco‹Hauptman.
Wolins‹Wilmerding.
Sont‹Nor Grain Co.
Goldweber‹Barily.
Pastene & Co‹
Rouse‹Menschel.
Romano‹Di Carrlo.
Schwefelgeist‹Brand, (6.)
Packler‹same.
Fahn‹same.
Paneth‹Ratkowsky.
Misuraca‹Heineman.
Kennedy‹Gilligan.
Adams‹Luke.
Progressive Amuse Corp‹Horn.
Hausner‹Int R T Co.
Cogn‹42d St. &c. Ry.

Johnson‹Corn, (2.)
Amonowitz‹Lamport Mfg. &c. Co.
Levine‹N Y Rys.
Jacobowitz‹Bernays.
Rosen‹Jackter.
Glogoff‹Gottfried.
McIniry‹Int R T Co.
Meyerson‹Solomon.
Fately‹Int R T Co.
Seitz‹Rosentover.
Weitzman‹Latner.
Zimmerman‹Halperin.
Cohen‹Garfinkel Exp.
Lessler‹Dolson Co.
Kleinman‹Citchfield Cons Co.
Simon‹Wischer.
Weinberg‹NY Rys.
Lazinsky‹3d Av RR.
Diamond‹Empire City Subway Co.
Deuel‹Bell.
Yost‹NY Rys.
Teckel‹Sucker.
Goodnoff‹U S Trust.
Goldring‹Pure Oil Co.
Karpf‹Gans.
Middleton‹NY Rys.
McDonnell‹same.
Ferrick‹Kingston.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Douglas Manor Assn‹Douglas Manor Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Sumatra Tobacco Co
Tallaferro‹Tallaferro.
Boatock‹Jackolo.
Re Stern.
Crown‹Goldstein & Co
NY Life Ins‹Martin Co
Jordan‹Killian.
Smith‹Merch Real Co

Schwartz‹Makely.
Funge‹Mauser Mfg Co
Faillace‹Faillace.
Kruger‹Kruger.
Rogers‹Rogers.
Heindsmann‹Queens Land & Title Co, Inc
Mendelson‹Rosen.
Evers‹Schutz.
Kahn‹Saperstein, (2.)
Koch‹Koch.
Schneider‹Frankel.
D'Alessio‹Altoria Rty & Const Co.
Haas‹Haas.
Morris‹Morris.
Rapp‹Hance.
Talifer Co‹Falk.
Case on.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Baer Bros, (Gill Soap Co.)
Lenkowsky‹Altman.
Re Hampton Av.
Duffy‹Duffy.
Hesse‹Turbo Electric Const Co.
Eungert‹Bklyn Buildings & Sup Co.
Wood‹Braun.
Re Barick, (Friendship H & L Fire Co No. 4.)
Yess, Ritty‹Bogemann.
Kelly‹Guglielmo, (2.)
Sanders‹Myers Cost.
Siegelheim‹Hynson.
Palmer‹Crenshaw Eng & Const Co.
Irvin‹Isaacs.
Gardner‹Belford.
Evers‹Schuetz.
Coudon‹Weinstein.
Bedell‹McArdle.

Re Union Bank, (Skinner.)
Dinger‹Wanek.
Packer‹Backs.
Seits‹Hanta.
Ulrich‹Empire State Dairy Co.
McHugh‹W Kennedy Const Co.
Doerlamm‹Int R T
Matter of Wheitzman.
Mich'ugh‹same.
Re Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co, (Frindel.)
Re Ahern.
Reinert Realties, Inc‹Leberman & L. Inc.
People ex rel Teitelbaum‹Ryan.
Re Duerr.
Re Mannia (or Manna)
Bodeman‹Gross, Inc.
Horowitz‹Horowitz.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended causes.

Audley,
Montgomery,
Conway,
Silverman,
Machtenberg,
Cerny,
Horton,
D'Adostino,
Usher,
Kelly,
Anolick,
Wuerz.

Prumm.
Kennard,
Tangredi,
Dilson,
Maero,
Schwartz,
Pinsky,
Bertsch,
Germinaro,
Wilson
Henshal,
Brown.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
McAllister‹McAllister.
Olson & ano‹Eagle S & L Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 590.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Reil‹NY Cons RR.
Kitvan‹Diamond Dairy Co.
Diahy‹Saba & ano.
Samuels‹Eagle I Wks.
Monash‹Realty Assoc.
Klein‹Williams et al.
Cehill‹NY Rys.
Goldstein‹Myer.
Jeffrey‹Miller.
Bernstein‹C I & B RR.
Siskind‹NY Cons RR.
Miller‹Shapiro.
Fay & ano‹Liberty Nat Bank of NY.
Savarese‹Bernstein & ano.

Wmbgs Scrap Plumbers Co‹McLaughlin Sons.
Grothe-Eckhardt‹Nassau RR.
Betsel‹B H RR.
Zaola‹Wood Co.
Mansfield‹Cook & ano
Rakec‹B H RR.
Felas‹Stout.
Lenard‹Gerken.
William Tunnell Dry. Wegener‹NY Con RR.
Rodgers‹Nevin.
Curran‹Gunderson.
Krivickas‹Murphy.
Nelle‹Third Av Ry.
McHugh‹Int R T.
Huisking‹Rottenberg.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Chappelle‹Chappelle.
Jurgensen‹Gardella Co.
McCarthy‹Bridgette.
Shellhorn‹Westcott Express Co.
McGoldrick‹Block et al.
Pleasants‹Vause.
Cooney‹Nassau RR.
Nelson‹Applebaum & ano.
Dalton‹CNY.
Dyckman‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Serie‹Nassau RR.
Regan‹B H RR.
Krankewicz‹Arkell Safety Bag Co.
Hauer‹Edelstein.
Sherman‹Sheehan.
Lipschitz‹Loew's Amuse Co et al.
Smith‹Nassau RR.
Meglaughlin‹B H RR.
McCauley‹McGowan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3345.

Grindrod‹West Co Brewing Co.
Powers‹West End RR.
Farrell‹Cy of Yonkers
Sunrise Stor Co‹N Y C RR Co. (2.)
Wolski‹Booth & Finn.
Zinsmeister‹Union Ry
Russell‹Kelly.
Fusco‹NY, NH & HRR
Planner‹N Y Rys.
Krone‹NYC Int.
Novak‹Pressman.

Highest number reached on call, 1394.

Mendelson‹Lowenstein
Martin‹Ship Const, &c, &c.
Thiel‹same.
Apostoloff‹Levy.
Rosenberg‹Sterling.
Goldstein‹Barnet.
Johnstone‹Butler.
Atram‹Gramercy Choc Co.
M Cowen Co‹Shaff.
Rutchik‹Finkelstein, Clear.

Meyer‹Harris.
Holsmuth‹Ebling Brewing Co.
Swanston‹Kendall, (2.)
Cox‹Newman.
Garafano‹Gilbert.
Gately‹Adams.
Scott‹City of White Plains.

PART II.—Seeger, J.
Greenwood‹Schroeder.
Freund‹Halstead.
Debold Safe Co‹Little Music Shop.
Sergeant‹Farrell.
Dow & Smith‹City of Mount Vernon.
Wuestenhoefer‹Martens.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hubbell Hardwood D Co‹Armstrong.
Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Riley‹O'Rourke.
Brady‹Fitzgerald.
Paul‹Golkin.
Decsezgn‹Reker.
Mills‹Trellinger.
Gaddis‹Scarsdale Estates.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Aedrion‹Yonkers RR.
Owens‹Xanthea Candy Co.
Ellis‹Yours.
Griffen‹Merian.
Johnson‹Kaufman.
Errico‹Errico.
Bazrone‹West Eleo RR.
Mendello‹Martin.

Heath‹Johnson.
Ricley‹Lent, (2.)
Climino‹Warthold.
Schewdhuga‹City of Yonkers.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—City R. E. Co.‹Maria L. Berger—John Gruenberg.
Grace D. Thorne‹Meyer Israelowitz—Jacob M. Guedalia.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Litt‹Bird.
Rosen‹Frans Premier Sheathing Co.
Rosenblum.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Weingarten‹Weingarten.
Keef‹Keef.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Farrell‹NY Tel Co.
Opperman‹Parks & Co
Lang‹Gormley.
Frankle‹Inter R T.
Sachs‹Adler.
Danzig‹Litwin.
Dunn‹Riely & Son Trucking Co.
Cosmopolitan Bank‹Weyand.
Marks‹Moe.

Sidelnick‹Karp.
Menaker‹Union Ry.
Album‹West Eleo RR.
Smith‹Ruppert (2.)
Thorn‹Cosmopolitan Bank.
Spyer‹Trask Bldg Co.
Narisco‹Lebanon Hosp
Reichcott‹Un Ry, (2.)
Conlan‹same.
Berman‹Bandes.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1317.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on—Kaiser ‹CNY.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Motions—Estates of:

Patrick Smyth,
James McAuliffe,
Samuel D Tompkins.

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Wilhelm.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.
No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Weinberg‹Union Ry.
Engelhardt‹Rodgers & Dobbins‹Kiernan.
Reinstein‹Weiss.
Brummer‹same.

Same‹McEntee.

Arisohn‹So Blvd RR.
Hornicher‹Union Ry.
Kocarnick, Jr‹Melrose Garage.
Wisling‹Cent Un Gas
Rosenberg‹Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Wurmbuehl et al—Richard P. Weeks.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Marie Heiderman, executrix, &c, ‹Brenner Realty Co et al—Alfred G Bechmann.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Baer Bros, (Gill Soap Co.)
Lenkowsky‹Altman.
Re Hampton Av.
Duffy‹Duffy.
Hesse‹Turbo Electric Const Co.
Eungert‹Bklyn Buildings & Sup Co.
Wood‹Braun.
Re Barick, (Friendship H & L Fire Co No. 4.)
Yess, Ritty‹Bogemann.
Kelly‹Guglielmo, (2.)
Sanders‹Myers Cost.
Siegelheim‹Hynson.
Palmer‹Crenshaw Eng & Const Co.
Irvin‹Isaacs.
Gardner‹Belford.
Evers‹Schuetz.
Coudon‹Weinstein.
Bedell‹McArdle.

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Dinger‹Wanek.
Packer‹Backs.
Seits‹Hanta.
Ulrich‹Empire State Dairy Co.
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Matter of Wheitzman.
Mich'ugh‹same.
Re Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co, (Frindel.)
Re Ahern.
Reinert Realties, Inc‹Leberman & L. Inc.
People ex rel Teitelbaum‹Ryan.
Re Duerr.
Re Mannia (or Manna)
Bodeman‹Gross, Inc.
Horowitz‹Horowitz.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended causes.

Audley,
Montgomery,
Conway,
Silverman,
Machtenberg,
Cerny,
Horton,
D'Adostino,
Usher,
Kelly,
Anolick,
Wuerz.

Prumm.
Kennard,
Tangredi,
Dilson,
Maero,
Schwartz,
Pinsky,
Bertsch,
Germinaro,
Wilson
Henshal,
Brown.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
McAllister‹McAllister.
Olson & ano‹Eagle S & L Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 590.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Reil‹NY Cons RR.
Kitvan‹Diamond Dairy Co.
Diahy‹Saba & ano.
Samuels‹Eagle I Wks.
Monash‹Realty Assoc.
Klein‹Williams et al.
Cehill‹NY Rys.
Goldstein‹Myer.
Jeffrey‹Miller.
Bernstein‹C I & B RR.
Siskind‹NY Cons RR.
Miller‹Shapiro.
Fay & ano‹Liberty Nat Bank of NY.
Savarese‹Bernstein & ano.

Wmbgs Scrap Plumbers Co‹McLaughlin Sons.
Grothe-Eckhardt‹Nassau RR.
Betsel‹B H RR.
Zaola‹Wood Co.
Mansfield‹Cook & ano
Rakec‹B H RR.
Felas‹Stout.
Lenard‹Gerken.
William Tunnell Dry. Wegener‹NY Con RR.
Rodgers‹Nevin.
Curran‹Gunderson.
Krivickas‹Murphy.
Nelle‹Third Av Ry.
McHugh‹Int R T.
Huisking‹Rottenberg.

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McCarthy‹Bridgette.
Shellhorn‹Westcott Express Co.
McGoldrick‹Block et al.
Pleasants‹Vause.
Cooney‹Nassau RR.
Nelson‹Applebaum & ano.
Dalton‹CNY.
Dyckman‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Serie‹Nassau RR.
Regan‹B H RR.
Krankewicz‹Arkell Safety Bag Co.
Hauer‹Edelstein.
Sherman‹Sheehan.
Lipschitz‹Loew's Amuse Co et al.
Smith‹Nassau RR.
Meglaughlin‹B H RR.
McCauley‹McGowan.

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Powers‹West End RR.
Farrell‹Cy of Yonkers
Sunrise Stor Co‹N Y C RR Co. (2.)
Wolski‹Booth & Finn.
Zinsmeister‹Union Ry
Russell‹Kelly.
Fusco‹NY, NH & HRR
Planner‹N Y Rys.
Krone‹NYC Int.
Novak‹Pressman.

Highest number reached on call, 1394.

Mendelson‹Lowenstein
Martin‹Ship Const, &c, &c.
Thiel‹same.
Apostoloff‹Levy.
Rosenberg‹Sterling.
Goldstein‹Barnet.
Johnstone‹Butler.
Atram‹Gramercy Choc Co.
M Cowen Co‹Shaff.
Rutchik‹Finkelstein, Clear.

Meyer‹Harris.
Holsmuth‹Ebling Brewing Co.
Swanston‹Kendall, (2.)
Cox‹Newman.
Garafano‹Gilbert.
Gately‹Adams.
Scott‹City of White Plains.

PART II.—Seeger, J.
Greenwood‹Schroeder.
Freund‹Halstead.
Debold Safe Co‹Little Music Shop.
Sergeant‹Farrell.
Dow & Smith‹City of Mount Vernon.
Wuestenhoefer‹Martens.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hubbell Hardwood D Co‹Armstrong.
Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Riley‹O'Rourke.
Brady‹Fitzgerald.
Paul‹Golkin.
Decsezgn‹Reker.
Mills‹Trellinger.
Gaddis‹Scarsdale Estates.

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Ellis‹Yours.
Griffen‹Merian.
Johnson‹Kaufman.
Errico‹Errico.
Bazrone‹West Eleo RR.
Mendello‹Martin.

Heath‹Johnson.
Ricley‹Lent, (2.)
Climino‹Warthold.
Schewdhuga‹City of Yonkers.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—City R. E. Co.‹Maria L. Berger—John Gruenberg.
Grace D. Thorne‹Meyer Israelowitz—Jacob M. Guedalia.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Litt‹Bird.
Rosen‹Frans Premier Sheathing Co.
Rosenblum.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Weingarten‹Weingarten.
Keef‹Keef.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Farrell‹NY Tel Co.
Opperman‹Parks & Co
Lang‹Gormley.
Frankle‹Inter R T.
Sachs‹Adler.
Danzig‹Litwin.
Dunn‹Riely & Son Trucking Co.
Cosmopolitan Bank‹Weyand.
Marks‹Moe.

Sidelnick‹Karp.
Menaker‹Union Ry.
Album‹West Eleo RR.
Smith‹Ruppert (2.)
Thorn‹Cosmopolitan Bank.
Spyer‹Trask Bldg Co.
Narisco‹Lebanon Hosp
Reichcott‹Un Ry, (2.)
Conlan‹same.
Berman‹Bandes.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1317.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on—Kaiser ‹CNY.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Motions—Estates of:

Patrick Smyth,
James McAuliffe,
Samuel D Tompkins.

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Wilhelm.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.
No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Weinberg‹Union Ry.
Engelhardt‹Rodgers & Dobbins‹Kiernan.
Reinstein‹Weiss.
Brummer‹same.

Same‹McEntee.

Arisohn‹So Blvd RR.
Hornicher‹Union Ry.
Kocarnick, Jr‹Melrose Garage.
Wisling‹Cent Un Gas
Rosenberg‹Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Wurmbuehl et al—Richard P. Weeks.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Marie Heiderman, execut

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished apartment of 7 rooms in high-class elevator house. Inquire for Mr. Larson.

162D, 616 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; modern; elevator; block from Riverside; responsible party, with references; army officer leaving city; moderate rental. Apt. 67.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 886.

DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENT,
Three rooms and kitchenette, handsomely appointed, baby Grand piano, in the finest studio building in New York; De Artistes, 1 West 67th St.; swimming pool, squash court, roof garden; exceptional restaurant and grill. Apartment 409.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

POST AV., 75, (Two Blocks Dyckman Subway.)—Three rooms, bath; new furniture; moderate; responsible party. Sw Nicholas 8083. Apt. 34.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131, (Cor. 85th St.)—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano, linens; for 2 or 3 months; $250 for month. Seen before 2. Phone 5528 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Beautifully furnished four rooms, until October; sacrifice; $125. Apartment 6C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Nicely furnished 3 large, light rooms; use kitchen; for particulars phone Schuyler 7605.

THREE rooms, kitchenette, elevator. Phone 2306 Party M, Morningside.

TWO rooms, bath, and kitchenette; also larger apartments for rent. Phone 6958 Plaza.

WEST END AV., 826.—Handsome bachelor apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; valet attendance. Riverside 3050.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 665.—Feb. 1, 7 rooms; convenient Atlantic Av. subway station. Call mornings or by appointment, 1573-W Bedford.

SUBLET attractive three-room and bath apartment, in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2088.

Yonkers.

HANDSOMELY furnished eight-room corner apartment, elevator service; immediate possession; moderate rental; situated 96 Hamilton Av., corner Post St., Yonkers; 10 min. from Van Cortlandt Park. Inquire Mrs. Johnson, third floor.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 15 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—8 large rooms and bath; finely kept house; only 4 families; refined tenants; only one apartment left. See janitor, No. 11, or E. Franklin, 71 East 59th.

51 WEST 12TH, sculptor's studio, $80; 2 rooms and bath, $55; one room and bath, $50. Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $80 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,300 to $4,000; studio living rooms, 25x30. Fagon & McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

340 WEST 80TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $900 Per Annum.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

169TH, 709 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE, two sunny rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator, near river and subway, $40. Inquire on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms, bath, in apartment hotel; maid service; restaurant in building; rent, $60 monthly; Apt. 82.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Five rooms, bath, elevator and hall service, $60. Apt. 66.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Sublet large four-room apartment; modern, elevator house. Audubon 7021.

Young lady wants studio, 1 or 2 rooms, preferably facing north, in refined neighborhood. T. S. 116 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, FOR WAITING CLIENTS, apartments of three, four, and five rooms, fully furnished, in good locations on upper West side. Send full particulars to Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

MODERN four, five room apartment, 70th to 96th St. preferred; two in family; references. Room 3131, 120 Broadway.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

2, 3 ROOMS; Murray Hill section preferred; $50-$100; immediately. P 146 Times.

Unfurnished.

Three to five room apartment, between 72d and 116th Sts., west side; $85. C 361 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

125TH, 14 EAST.—Large, sunny room, modern apartment; hot running water, abundant steam; phone; convenient subway, New York Central. Kaufmann.

51ST, 22 EAST.—Young man to share small furnished apartment; references required; $7 per week. Stuyvesant 2462. Couch.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 432.—Large partly furnished back parlor; electricity; conveniences; suitable physician.

West Side.

5TH AV, 77, (Washington Square vicinity.)—Pleasant front room; $25. Miss Allen.

7TH AV., 428, (Near Penn. Depot.)—Rooms, heated, single, $4; double, $6.

11TH ST., 237 WEST.—2 sunny, single rooms, dainty apartment; steam, hot water; view; kitchen privileges. Evenings, Henry.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room running water; steam heat; $3.50; gentlemen.

51ST, 303 WEST.—Extra large front room; all conveniences; gentleman; telephone; reasonable.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

55TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, running water, board optional; telephone.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, business men; heat, hot water. King, Columbus 8218.

70TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, electricity, closets, telephone, excellent heat; southern exposure, non-housekeeping, charming apartment; $12. Rouza.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor, newly decorated; beautifully furnished; private bath, electricity.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large room, private family; plenty heat; gentlemen; references. Columbus 8791.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; steam heat, electricity; references.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; $8 weekly; private family.

72ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; every convenience; warm.

72D, 803 WEST.—Warm, beautifully furnished front room, bath, electricity, private house; reasonable.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—South room, large back parlor, suitable physician; heat, electricity; subway.

73D, 260 WEST.—Attractive room, warm, adjoining bath; one or couple; $8.50.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large, warm room, adjoining bath; kitchenette; skylight room.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

74TH, 36 WEST.—Skylight room; light and attractively furnished; Jap service.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room and bath; modern conveniences.

77TH, 8 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front basement, light housekeeping; also single rooms; electricity.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; very comfortable; phone; references; $8-$10.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room, well heated; electricity, phone.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, warm room, private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; 2 small.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, light, furnished rooms to let.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny room; well furnished.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, well heated; two windows; conveniences; men, couple; $7.

79TH, 177 WEST.—Living-bedroom suite, facing street; sunny; use kitchen. Schultz.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house; service.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—One and two room suites, bath, kitchenette; also parlor floor.

83D, 323 WEST.—Sunny rooms, steam heat, private fire. Schuyler 4770, Apt. 5 West.

83D, 15 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds, shower bath; warm house.

83D, 11 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; private house; all changes.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Sunny front room, medium sized; running water; refined house.

86TH, (533 West End Ave.)—Large and small room; connecting bath; electricity; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; cozy front parlor; $30-$45.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; room $5 to $15; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large, small front room; southern exposure; running water, phone; private.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Gentleman; attractive, light front room, adjoining bath; private family; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960. Rosenfeld.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; southern exposure; refined house; reference.

92D, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, front suite; attractively furnished; all conveniences; suitable for doctor.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 146 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite, room adjoining bath; every convenience; private house.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen; references.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also entire floor, suitable doctor.

97TH, 208 WEST.—Sunny large and small rooms, comfortably furnished; elevator apartment Newman.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43. Riverside 8494.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. 6B.

99TH, 306 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptional rooms, suite or separately. 1512 Riverside. Willis.

103D SUBWAY.—Large, sunny room, private bath; suitable gentleman. Phone Riverside 9?2.

105TH, 160 WEST.—Corner, 3 windows; elevator, telephone; see to appreciate. Poole.

105TH, 257 WEST.—Large front room; steam heat; private family; $5. Auruss.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined private family. Starrett, Academy 1588.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptional outside room, bath, private dressing room, modern elevator apartment; references. 5B. Academy 3238.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, warm room, lavatory, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

111TH, 320 WEST.—For gentleman, in family of two; room, two windows overlooking park. Call evening, Apt. 11.

112TH ST., 2,880 Broadway, Apt. 11.—Room, refined family; use of library.

148D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 17.)—Outside room, corner, facing Broadway; elevator; telephone.

117TH and AMSTERDAM AV., (La Porte Hotel, opposite Columbia University.)—8 minutes from 42d St.; well heated large and small rooms, suites; private baths; transients accommodated; daily rate up; Flying Fame Cafeteria and Restaurant.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Exceptionally warm room, private lavatory; $5. Apartment 31.

118TH, 428 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, suitable two; adjoining bath, elevator. Reynolds.

121ST, 501 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive all-year location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12 weekly; southern front, three windows, $7; eastern front, $7; other rooms, $4, $5; parlors; room for dancing week days and evenings; attractive social life; board strictly optional; at cost, in co-operative dining room; Broadway subway, elevated, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Mrs. von Siller. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside room; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Warm; elevator; heaters for emergencies. Call evenings, Apt. 22.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive suite; sunny front room; small room; kitchen. Apt. 41.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Nicely furnished room, with lavatory; gentleman.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large, outside, sunny room; modern elevator apt.; gentlemen. Mayer.

150TH, (B'way, 4,241.)—Will rent together two attractive rooms; $8; $4.50; housekeeping privileges; couple; refined couple. Francis.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large, warm room; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

AN OPPORTUNITY for two (gentlemen preferable) to secure two charming bedrooms, bath adjoining, in high-class house; homelike; convenient to 116th St. subway; small private family. Phone Morningside 5808.

ATTRACTIVE, well-heated large outside room; private bath. 2403 Morningside. Apartment 3C.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Large, sunny, modern room, adjoining bath; private family; $10. Apt. 1D.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room, adjoining bath. Telephone Morningside 8903. Apartment 8.

DESIRABLE light, warm room, with dressing room; hot water; elevator apartment, close to subway. Telephone Riverside 2206.

DYCKMAN ST.—Elderly man; new house; newly furnished room, adjoining bath; private family; references. Call 9050 St. Nicholas. Apartment 4G.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (115th St.)—Attractive rooms; reasonable rent; references. Morningside 252.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Two large connecting front rooms; also single rooms; private bath. Apartment 42. Phone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Two rooms, single or en suite; running water; southern exposure.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large buck parlor, private bath; parquet; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, (85th.)—Large outside room, adjoining bath; elevator; references. Schuyler 2724.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive two-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Two small rooms in elegant house; reasonable.

SMALL HEBREW FAMILY, occupying 4 large rooms in apartment hotel on Central Park West, desire to share same with refined young woman; restaurant on premises; congenial. M. M., 133 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Room in apartment; light, heat, service, bath, and breakfast; $15. L. S., Box 189 Times.

WEST END AV., 488, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END, 672.—Large, handsomely furnished bath; well heated; business people. Riverside 9942.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite, private apartment. Schuy. 3283.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD.—Warm, large room; nicely furnished; private family; running water; private bath; steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road Station. Telephone 2057 Flatbush.

LINCOLN ROAD, 69.—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms; heated, electricity; private house; two minutes from Brighton "L" Prospect Park station. Telephone 9615 Flatbush.

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Brooklyn.

OCEAN AV., 403.—Comfortable room; hot water; convenient "L." gentleman. Ackerman, 9650 Flatbush.

ST. FELIX ST., 132, (Near Subway.)—Neatly furnished front alcove room. 7125 Prospect.

WELL FURNISHED room in handsome apartment of refined young couple; Ocean Av. near Cortelyou Road; best section of Flatbush; convenient to Brighton line; gentleman preferred. C 377 Times Downtown.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BUSINESS COUPLE want comfortable room, good location, with or without light breakfast; private family only. J 245 Times Downtown.

Business woman wants two connecting rooms with private family between West 78th and 86th Sts. J 242 Times Downtown.

Business woman desires comfortable, modern room in Washington Square section. C 333 Times Downtown.

Refined young man desires nicely furnished room in private family. C 331 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wishes room, with private bath; $30 per month; references. F 184 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Attractive, double room, top floor, near bath; home table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity, all improvements.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Attractive, small rooms; table board; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms, top floor; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; also small room.

72D, 260 WEST.—Cozy large, small rooms; excellent Southern cooking; fine location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private phone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished suite, or singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual price; 1 small, 1 large room, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Large, sunny room; private bath.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 West.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen, business people preferred; excellent cuisine.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references exchanged.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front rooms; excellent meals correctly served; homelike; moderate.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small boarding house; references. Riverside 8511.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small steam heated rooms; southern exposure; excellent Southern cooking.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room; four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46.—Very desirable, attractive suite; two rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large steam-heated suite overlooking Drive; two; $28. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Suite, 2 rooms, overlooking Drive; piano; excellent board. Payne.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

YOUNG Jewish couple desires one or two as paying guests; no other boarders; front room, near Drive; best of references exchanged. Phone Riverside 9868.

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Catholic young woman, room, or board and room, in refined, cultured family, centrally located; share apartment. V 97 Times.

LADY would like to secure board and room with private family; references exchanged. Z 265 Times Annex.

WANTED—A permanent home for a six-year-old girl; particulars furnished upon request; references. Apply Box Z 264 Times Annex.

Refined couple wants room and board with bath between 44th and 29th Sts., west side. Write J70 Manhattan Av., apt. 6 F.

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HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
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BOOKKEEPERS $14-$25, Stenographers $10-$20, Bookkeepers - Stenographers $15-$22, Elliot-Fisher export experienced $17-$20, mail department also. Business Opportunity Agency; Coultaus & Masterson, Props., 203 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau; free registration; established 1899; stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks.

STENOGRAPHERS, (French, English,) $12-$25; bookkeeper-stenographer, $22; clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, $23; stenographer, young, $18; assistant bookkeeper, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's stylish Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.

We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.

No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.

HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

WOMEN.—Work for the Government or for organized business; write for details of 16-session training course, (meeting after business hours) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise.; ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Brunell, Private Instructor, 220 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instructions; applications must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, wanted; excellent opportunity for the right man, with manufacturing corporation located in Bronx; in answering state fully your experience, give your age, the salary you have been earning, and furnish references. Z 265 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.

ONE ACQUAINTED WITH MEDICAL WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED; GOOD PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. BOX P 153 TIMES.

AMMUNITION OPERATORS:

Experienced men on following operations, on three-inch shrapnel shells, finished turn, rough turn, paper boys, powder chambers, threading and Townsend grinders. American Can Co., Edgewater, N. J., via West 125th St. ferry, then bus to plant.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT wanted for miscellaneous supplies, including electrical, hardware, pipe, and fittings, &c.; must be thoroughly experienced, good correspondent, not subject to draft, familiar with New York and surrounding territory; references required. J 246 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted at once by largest retail department store in city doing $5,000,000; a wonderful opportunity to the right young man who is experienced and capable. Write J. E. MacWilliams, J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent double-entry bookkeeper, English or Scotch descent, by large importing house. Address, stating age, salary, and full particulars, V 128 Times.

ASSISTANT GENERAL OFFICE WORK, stenographer experienced preferred, wanted by Christian concern; $18 to start. Apply morning, 66 Bible House.

AUDITOR wanted by fire insurance company; salary $3,000 to $4,000; one having had experience as public accountant preferred; state age and experience. J 233 Times Downtown.

BANK MESSENGERS.

YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 20 YEARS, TO ACT AS MESSENGERS IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED. In applying, mention age, experience, religion and education. B 370 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK wanted; young man, experienced and reliable; bring references. Apply Prudens, 864 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man familiar with cost accounting work wanted by large piano factory centrally located in New York City; state age, previous experience, salary desired, and status in draft. P 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS. — A banking institution wants competent middle-aged bookkeepers; state experience. C 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must have some stock experience; state experience and salary expected. J 239 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright and industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the need of the business. J 237 Times Downtown.

BOY for downtown fire insurance office; good opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary, but must have good education; salary, $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. C 317 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, good penman, accurate at figures, downtown railroad and steamship auditing office; permanent; state age, experience, salary, reference; advancement. C 364 Times Downtown.

BOY—BOY,

over 16, in cashier's office of large manufacturer, excellent chance for advancement. W. W., P. O. Box 1,866, City.

BOY, 14-16 years of age, in the office of a large manufacturing house; experience not necessary; excellent chance for advancement. Apply T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York.

BOY in sales department of large corporation; splendid chance for advancement; state age and education. J 221 Times Downtown.

BOY.—In the office of a manufacturing concern; write, stating references and salary expected. C 349 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large corporation; bright, high school training; age 16 to 18; advancement. J. D., P. O. 70, Station D, New York.

BOY for general work in shipping department of downtown publishing house; $8 to start. Address C 359 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in advertising agency to run errands and assist with office work; salary $7. Apply Room 726, 5 Beekman St.

BOY for mailing, filing, etc.; good opportunity. Babcock Perfumes, 116 W. 14th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ford car, married man preferred; $25; security required. L. M. Goldberg, 889 Eighth Av.

CLERK—To take care of credit information and do city investigating; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 135 Times.

CLERK.—Young man for general office work wanted at once; salary to start $15. Address E. G. 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COLLECTION MANAGER.

Experienced in mail order work to manage department, handle correspondence, and adjust complaints; give age, experience, references, and salary wanted. Box P 152 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COST CLERK.—Capable young man wanted by large piano factory centrally located in New York City; must be quick, accurate, and thoroughly reliable; state age, previous experience, salary desired, and status in the draft. P 148 Times.

CREDIT MAN, one with banking experience preferred; letter should state age, qualifications, and salary desired. P 16 Times.

DIEMAKERS, Government work; we have openings for first-class, experienced men accustomed to high-grade work; 48-hour shop; modern equipment. Sijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and Riverfront, Hoboken.

DIE AND TOOLMAKERS; EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY; MODERN SHOP. SIMON ZINN, INC., 25TH ST. and 11TH AV.

DYE CLEANER and dyer for plant located in Utica, N. Y.; good, steady position. Address Cleaner, 1201 Times Building.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS

AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. S. A. L., 185 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN,

EXPERIENCED CHECKERS OF DRAWING AND DESIGNS

ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK

ON U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, AERONAUTICAL ENGINE CORP., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., L. I. CITY.

DRAFTSMAN with experience on electrical and mechanical instruments and calculating machines to act as checker; excellent opportunity; give experience and salary expected. J 248 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN experienced in Patent Office drawings of small, intricate mechanism; give experience and salary expected. J 249 Times Downtown.

EDITOR WANTED as assistant on publication of electrical trade paper; qualifications are ability to write concise English, everlasting carefulness with details, some experience in electrical manufacturing or jobbing business, in deferred military classification or not in draft age; fair salary to start, with advancement as earned. C 373 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR BOY.—White; experienced. Call Superintendent, 12 West 97th St.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER

FOR AMMUNITION PLANT IN NEW JERSEY; UP-TO-DATE MAN OF MIDDLE AGE; ONE WHO CAN READ MEN; STATE REFERENCES, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY DESIRED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, R. R. R., BOX G, CRANFORD, N. J.

FURNISHING GOODS AND HAT SALESman wanted; experienced; one who can trim windows in city in the East; 150,000 population. Apply Strouse & Brothers, 212 5th Av., New York, Thursday, Jan. 24, between 10 and 11 A. M.

FURNITURE SALESMEN,

Only those with experience in high-grade shops, wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, Third Gallery; New Building.

GENERAL MECHANIC.—Intelligent, conscientious, all-around handy mechanic wanted as assistant to Superintendent large apartment house. Call 10 A. M., Real Estate Office, 148 West 57th.

INVESTIGATOR.—Experienced in accident cases and familiar with general legal work; state age, experience, lowest salary. C 336 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS,

LATHE MILLING MACHINE GRINDER AND BENCH HANDS; MUST BE ABLE TO READ BLUE PRINT AND USE MICROMETER.

E. W. BLISS CO.,

76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LIGHT PORTER and Stock Clerk in the offices of knit goods manufacturers' agents; must have good references. P. O. Box 344, New York City.

MAN, clerical work, reliable and steady, for permanent position; railroad experience preferred; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired; advancement. C 358 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

First class men on repair work; American Can Co., Edgewater, N. J., via West 125th St. ferry, then bus to plant.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent position, and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS,

BENCH MACHINISTS ON FLAT METALS, EXPERIENCED ON AEROPLANE WORK PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD PAY. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, L. I.

MILLINERY MEN.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED RETAIL MILLINERY MEN FOR MANAGERS AND BUYERS OF MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS; PREFER MEN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY WHO HAVE HANDLED LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS; ALSO INTERESTED IN YOUNG MEN FOR POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO MANAGER. ADDRESS J. R. ANTHONY, SECRETARY, NEW YORK OFFICE 621 BROADWAY, EMPORIUM-WORLD MILLINERY CO.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

BOWNE AND IMLAY STREETS, BROOKLYN,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE FOR ORDER FILLING, MERCHANDISING, PACKING, HOUSE MESSENGER SERVICE, ETC. THEY ARE ALL GOOD PAYING POSITIONS WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR THOSE WHO SHOW THEMSELVES CAPABLE.

APPLY ALL WEEK, EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

Take Crosstown car from Borough Hall south to Bowne Street, then walk two blocks west.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright young chap wanted for good position with advancement. Eisemann Magneto Co., 32 33d St., 6th floor, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOYS wanted, (2,) about 16 years of age; good wages; old-established firm; chance for advancement. J 245 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, wanted for wholesale house. Apply in own handwriting, P 134 Times.

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY ROOM 1404, 128 BROADWAY.

NIGHT FOREMAN wanted for can shop; must be A1 man and know his business; to such can offer good opportunity. Address Hires Condensed Milk Co., Malvern, Penn.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be familiar with cost system in shoe factory; submit references from shoe manufacturers, stating in what capacity you were formerly employed, also age. J 241 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE for big business executive; one who can meet big men and discuss important administrative problems; the right salary and great opportunity for proper gentleman. A 122 Times.

PRINTERS.

We have permanent positions for two good job compositors and a thoroughly experienced monotype tabular make-up man who are not liable to be drafted. The plant is located in a thriving city in New York State. Living conditions are excellent. GOOD WAGES in addition to monthly bonus and a premium for continuous service. To insure reply (1) Give one or more references, (2) State age, and (3) Whether union or non-union. Z 230 Times Annex.

SALESMAN PLUS.

Live salesmen, with selling record, to cover metropolitan and adjacent districts; preferably with VACUUM CLEANER, SEWING MACHINE experience or kindred lines; opportunity to make big money without interfering with present line, and to connect with old-established company in aggressive advertising and selling campaign; leads furnished; co-operation; liberal commission to start, with assured advancement to salaried and executive position for producers. J 224 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to secure new members for an association that already has thousands of members all over the world and is growing at the rate of 1,500 a month; exclusive territory, big commission, thorough training, and real co-operation in the form of lists of prospects; a good salesman can begin earning the first day out and make from $10 to $15 a day. Apply 9th floor, 449 4th Av.

SALESMEN.—A gigantic financial institution organized with an initial capital of $10,000,000 to facilitate the manufacturing and mercantile activities of this country desires salesmen over 35 years of age of unquestioned integrity and superlative ability to assist in placing its securities; opportunity for a large income on commission basis, and for the successful man advancement to a very desirable life connection. Address A. G., Box 251. Times Downtown.

SALESMEN in New York City and nearby towns to sell stock issue in a going shipbuilding concern; only those capable of getting results desired, big money assured hustlers; this is strictly a commission proposition; high-class book and insurance salesmen can successfully sell this stock; leads furnished. Call Tuesday and remainder of week, L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education and at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education necessary and must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis, with drawing account. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States regardless of any line now sold; we want men of intelligence and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement, leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. J. F., 80 Times.

SALESMAN (or permanent $10,000-a-year position, any part); A1 sales record in any line and some tutoring experience required; commission; drawing account; replies giving age, selling, teaching experience in detail considered only. P 138 Times.

SALESMAN wanted. See manager at any of our offices; commission basis. 2,010 Broadway, 346 Audubon Av., 1,337 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 805 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.; 16 Belville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Experienced specialty salesman wanted immediately, salary and commission proposition; unusual money-making opportunity for live wire, clever salesman. Apply at once 40 Exchange Pl., room 1310.

SALESMEN.—A1 sales people considered only for widely advertised and well-known line; men in the city who are traveling Coast, South and East; commission basis only; write full particulars. S. M., 200 Times.

SALESMEN, now traveling, calling on army and navy camps, department, novelty, sporting goods stores, to sell our army and navy supplies; big commissions; immediate delivery. Strong Mfg. Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN experienced selling to military camps and exchanges; good men only need apply; salary or commission. Organization Supply Co., 44 Ann St., city.

SALESMEN.—Retail office furniture, in Washington; permanent positions to right parties; salary. Fred S. Lincoln, 612 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN, — Embroidery salesman; good following among dress and costume trade; salary, commission. Regal Art Embroidery Co., 37 East 28th.

SALESMAN, (traveling;) side line popular boys' blouse; commission. David Kurtz, 608 Broadway.

SECURITY SALESMEN at once; public service corporation repeating past successes of management; aiding in conservation of food; excellent opportunity for high-grade men to handle security that will sell; right now some units paying 40 per cent. dividends; straight commission basis. Address Y 269 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK; one who understands brass and bronze in sheets, rods, &c.; must be well recommended; state experience, salary expected. W. R., 285 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted for a manufacturing concern; preference given to one with experience in the hardware line. Apply Parker Supply Co., 785 East 135th St.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Experienced; permanent position for right man. Apply 77 Warren St.

SHIP DRAFTSMEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Several experienced hull and piping men for Emergency Fleet Corporation work. Apply Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SHOEMAN. — EXPERIENCED SHOEMAN WANTED, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF LARGE RETAIL SHOE STORE. APPLY BY LETTER, J 236 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SOLICITORS.—Men with large acquaintanceing account and commission. Z 262 Times Annex.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

Specialty salesman for New York City and Boston; high-class men only apply; salary and commission. F 155 Times.

STATION AGENTS

who are telegraphers, good wages and working conditions, weekly pay, vacation after one year's service. Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STATIONERY MAN wanted, experienced in the commercial stationery business, capable of development into manager of the department; give full particulars as to experience, age, nationality, education, and salary desired in first letter; references. The Matituck Press, Waterbury, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exempt, office experience; salary $20 to commence. Apply writing C 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent; Spanish; no English necessary. 3505 Woolworth Building.

STOCK CLERKS. — Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMAN CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING SHARES IN AN ACTIVE, GROWING INDUSTRIAL; COMMISSION TO START. GREEN & CO., 52 BROADWAY.

TEACHERS wanted immediately by large college preparatory school for morning, afternoon, and evening in all high school subjects; those who can teach all subjects preferred; state education, degrees, qualifications, experience, salary, &c. Address C 366 Times Downtown.

TEACHER wanted to coach for stationary steam engineer's license; state experience and salary. Address C 367 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL MAN.

To be assistant to head of department, practical division.

GENERAL MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE ESSENTIAL.

A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY, WHICH OFFERS A BIG OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP IN SALES WORK.

Make application by letter to Mr. Earl.

State age and send photograph.

All applications will be considered confidential.

Industrial Bearings Division.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,

Newark, New Jersey.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Crippled Children's East Side Free School, 147 Henry Street, was established in 1900 to provide education and vocational training for poor crippled boys and girls. The organization has been successful in its efforts to help unfortunate children to help themselves, which is being accomplished by teaching the girls fine sewing and embroidery and the boys the better sort of card box making. What is asked for is more employment for these young people. The school is ready to execute orders, and those who give the boys and girls the opportunity to earn their bread and butter at the same time prevent deficits in the working expenses of the organization, and will be thoroughly satisfied with the work done. Communications should be addressed to the Junior Workers' Committee, 157 Henry Street.

WANTED—Attendants, male and female. Opportunity for training school course, which started forepart of October. Board and lodging in addition to salary. Apply or write immediately to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. No competitive Civil Service examination required.

WANTED, FOR ABSOLUTE ADOPTION BY prominent man and wife in charming suburban home, bright girl or boy between 2 and 4 years, of American or English, clean, intelligent parentage; references carefully investigated; no agents. Reply care Z 216 Times Annex.

I, CARL JACOB LAMB, ENSIGN U. S. N. R. F., hereby give notice that after January twenty-first I will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mabel, who has left my bed and board.

FOR ADOPTION.—Full surrender, healthy female child, between one and three; must have full details of parentage and child's history; child will have every advantage. C 364 Times Downtown.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with Z. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

IF IRVING S. LEVY OR ANY ONE knowing his whereabouts will telephone South 3082 he will receive news to his advantage.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS;

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS,

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS,

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL

57 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST ST.,

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TIME CLERK, young man, in large organization; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 256 Times Annex.

TOOL DESIGNER.

TOOL DESIGNERS ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

203 BROADWAY.

9TH FLOOR.

TOOLMAKERS; several first-class men wanted at once on Government work; must be experienced on jig and fixture work; modern 48-hour shop; bring tools. Sijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and Riverfront, Hoboken.

TOOL SETTER.

EXCELLENT, PERMANENT OPPORTUNITY FOR STEADY CAPABLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS TOOL SETTING ON AUTOMATICS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 410 EAST 32D.

YOUNG COLLEGE MEN.—Good opening in the publishing business; give reasons if exempt from the draft; no experience necessary. G. H., 156 Times.

YOUNG MAN. — Mercantile banking house with rapidly expanding interests will consider application from young man with first-class office experience, preferably along the lines of credits, accounting, and secretarial work, including expert stenography and typewriting; state age, nationality, religion, salary expected, also details of antecedents, experience, and ability. Address M. B., Box 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant bookkeeper; knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; closed Saturday; open Sunday; must have unquestionable reference; salary to start $15. J 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office of sales department large corporation; what is your ambition and education? No experience required. J 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for downtown fire insurance company; mention if you have had previous experience in same line and give age and salary expected. C 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, for general office work, import house; good chance for advancement. Call Horace Kelly & Co., 69 Wall St.

YOUNG MAN, with good credentials, in office of import house; state age and salary desired. C 348 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.

TWO POSITIONS THAT MUST BE FILLED TODAY:

Office Manager and Bookkeeper, $2,400. Cost Accountant, out of town, $2,000. 150 ACCOUNTING, BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHIC AND CLERICAL POSITIONS OPEN NOW. Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

C. P. A., (seniors,) $4,000; executive correspondent, (investment securities;) bookkeeper-accountant, $2,340; bookkeeper, $1,560; clerks, $20; stenographers. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, English, thorough knowledge Spanish, draft exempt, for Honduras; $100, living and traveling expenses. Mutual Service, 41 Liberty.

MEN wanted; physical training, $1,300 and $1,500; manual training, $1,800. Flak Teaching Agency, 156 5th Av.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, $90; bookkeeper and cashier, $25-$30; assistant shipping clerk, $25-$35. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—In business, in public life, in personal interview, wherever you need to express an opinion or decision, make sure that you are going to be able to make it count for what it is worth; send for details of public speaking class groups meeting after business hours; ask for Bulletin 10. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nati. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

COMPLETE secretarial ocurse, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c., individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1855,) Broadway at 72d St.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments—To take effect 8:30 A. M., Jan. 26: Patrol. Patrick English, from 21 to C. O. Squad.

Sick Leave—Patrol. Aaron Schwartz, 32, 90 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 5; John McKiernan, 33, 90 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 24.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. J. C. Hale, 65, from 5:20 A. M., Jan. 7, to noon, Jan. 16; Patrol.: R. L. Duffy, 28, from 11:30 P. M., Jan. 8, to noon, Jan. 12; Michael Connelly, 31, from 9:40 A. M., Jan. 12, during disability; P. R. Telke, 36, from 7 A. M., Jan. 12, during disability; Cornelius Link, 42, from 3:30 P. M., Jan. 8, to 12:01 A. M., Jan. 9; F. Taggart, 62, from 4:40 A. M., Jan. 12, during disability; Peter Polski, 148, from 11:50 A. M., Jan. 12, during disability; J. J. Craig, 151, from 2 P. M., Jan. 12, during disability; T. J. Larkin, 182, from 11:05 P. M., Jan. 6, during disability; Edward Walsh, 275, from 8 P. M., Jan. 11, during disability; E. P. Lloyd, 278, from 12:10 A. M., Jan. 12, during disability; J. J. Walsh, 278, from 2:30 P. M., Jan. 8, to noon, Jan. 12; William Welland, Traffic Div., C. O., from 1:45 P. M., Jan. 8, to 12:01 A. M., Jan. 6; A. W. Harriott, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, from 3:10 P. M., Jan. 7, during disability; H. J. Heron, Bridge precinct, from 8:35 A. M., Dec. 29, to noon, Jan. 20.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Fireman 1st Grade T. H. Ryer, Eng. 62, from his late residence, 3,608 Barnes Av., at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, Jan. 24, interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery: Members of Eng. 62, will post in full uniform at the above residence at 9:15 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Mary Williamsbridge, and after services will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. The Chief of the 15th Bat. will detail an officer, engineer of steamer and one man, and the Chiefs of the 14th, 17th, and 20th Brats., two men each, to report at the quarters of Eng. 62 at 8:30 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 23: Fireman 1st Grade E. J. Fraser, Eng. 72, to weigh coals.

Retired: Capt. H. Lakestream, Eng. 4, on an annual pension of $1,400, to take effect from 8 A. M., Jan. 24. Capt. H. F. Shanahan, Eng. 156, on an annual pension of $1,400, to take effect from 8 A. M., Feb. 1. Fireman 1st Grade T. Gilmore, Eng. 261, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 A. M., Jan. 23. Fireman 1st Grade M. H. O'Leary, Eng. 158, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 A. M., Jan. 23. Designation Fireman 1st Grade F. F. Wartlinger, Eng. 70, as an Acting Lieut., to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 25.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 24 Grade L. Hrdina, H. & L. 3, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 23.

Education Notes.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting this afternoon.

The term of office of Associate Superintendent Edward B. Shallow will expire on Feb. 14. Mr. Shallow probably will be elected to succeed himself.

Community Centre P. S. 158, Manhattan, has been transferred to P. S. 96, Avenue A and Eighty-first Street.

The Alumni Association of P. S. 158, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting at the Republican Clubhouse, Hendrix Street and Sutter Avenue, this evening.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has notified public school Principals that the United States Government has designated Jan. 30 as "Tag your shovel day." There have been forwarded to the several District Superintendents, with whom Principals can arrange for their delivery, enough tags to supply one-half the pupils of all schools.

In December, 1917, there were 17,002 more public school children in Brooklyn than in Manhattan, yet Manhattan has eleven District Superintendents and Brooklyn only seven.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has informed public school Principals that they must not on his office up to discuss articles affecting the schools that appear in the newspapers, as it has become annoying and interferes with the regular work of the office. Transmission of information affecting the schools will be done, he says, by circular or through the District Superintendents. Principals of high and training schools, he adds, will be notified by circular or, in an emergency, by telephone.

A short course in the mechanics of writing is to be given on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the New York Evening High School for Women, 40 Irving Place, New York. An excellent series of practical lessons in English is a valuable part of the course. The school is in the Washington Irving High School Building. Students may register now.

Wills for Probate.

KERTSCHER, HERMAN. Value of estate more than $100,000. The will left $27,500 to provide a burial plot and mausoleum for himself and family, and gives a life interest in the residue to the widow, Mrs. Margaret Kertscher, which goes to her two children on her death.

NEIDLINGER, GEORGE F., 67 Riverside Drive, (died at Hamburg, Germany, May 14.) The estate goes to the four children, Rudolph G. and Henry T. Neidlinger, Mrs. Emma Louise von Bernuth, and Mrs. Elizabeth Weber.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.

We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.

No home study; price reasonable

Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.

HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

RESPONSIBLE MEN are needed in organized business and by the Government; men who can audit expenditures, calculate cost, plus prices; prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for details of instruction being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

TUTOR.—Refined family wants tutor educated at English university for young man one or two hours mornings. V 99 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT wanted to sell electric heaters, in big demand on account of coal shortage; profitable and seasonable article to push; commission basis. Call Jules Electric Co., 209 West 48th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Old-established concern, requiring additional capital, offers partnership to an experienced man with $25,000; this is an unusually exceptional opportunity; highest credentials required and given; principals only. Address Opportunity, 1,767 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers' agent having exclusive representation high-class staple line, good for $500 net monthly, desires active, reliable salesman associate with $1,000. C 363 Times Downtown.

$45,000 will buy controlling interest of long-wood extract plant, modernly equipped, doing large, profitable business; no agents. Y 894 Times Annex.

Financing Exports.—Financial assistance for export shippers desiring to place their export business on a cash basis in New York. V 47 Times.

Established engineer, downtown New York, will represent out-of-town concern, or will rent office space; experts. M. M., 240 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.

LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

Herring Hall Marvin safe, 45 inches high, good condition, reasonable. Room 904 2 West 47th St.

Combination cutting-pinking machine; 30 inch; safe, tables. Artcraft, 320 Pearl St.

Four new Singer machines, with individual motors; year used; $100. F 173 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

3 months, $5; non-visibles, 3 months, $7.50; visibles.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 6795.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Schneider, 1st Lt. H. K., and Bolton, 1st Lt. E. L., previous orders revoked.

Spalding, 1st L

SHUTS ASTOR GREENHOUSES

Fuel Mandate Issued at Newport—Coal for Berwind's Home Seized.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 22.—Wealthy Summer residents of this city who have depended upon their greenhouses here to keep them supplied with flowers in the Winter will have to patronize the florists in their home cities until the coal shortage is ended. The local fuel authorities have ordered the closing of the chain of greenhouses owned by Vincent Astor. Arthur Curtiss James, who has a large plant under glass, has shut it down, with the exception of one small house, and arranged for the distribution of a large pile of coal to the poor. Heat has been cut off in several other greenhouses, and it is expected that the movement will become general.

Fuel officials have seized coal consigned to the Newport home of Edward J. Berwind of New York, President of several coal companies. The coal was diverted to a local concern, which was ordered to deliver two and a half tons to Mr. Berwind's residence and to limit each future delivery there to one ton. The rest will be distributed among the company's customers.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Monday afternoon on Broadway or Columbus Av., between 66th and 79th Sts. West, a brown suede handbag, containing a small sum of money, silver notebook, and brass pencil. Finder will please return to Hotel Leonori, 63d St. and Madison Av. Reward $5.

LOST.—In 5th Av. bus, Tuesday, 3:30 P. M., between 42d and 58th Sts., lady's black seal pocketbook, containing cash, keys, check book, and visiting cards (black edge) with owner's name and address. Reward for return to 370 Central Park West, Apt. 11A.

LOST.—Saturday, 10th, diamond bar pin, between 101st and West End Av., down Riverside bus to 5th Av. and 50th St., or from 50th St. and 5th Av. to Frank Shoe Store; reward. Return to Upland Millinery Co., 616 5th Av.

LOST.—Jan. 15, downtown, Brooklyn, diamond solitaire ring, also dinner ring and diamond brooch, in chamois bag; $200 reward. B. A. Griffiths, 202 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8686-J.

LOST—Baum marten collarette bearing label H. Jaeckel & Sons, lost from horse cab Jan. 21, between Metropolitan Opera House and 9th St.; $15 reward. Apply H. Jaeckel & Sons, 16 West 32d St.

LOST.—Tuesday, on 5th Av., between Mount Morris Park and 126th or 125th Sts., to or in Koch's store, a diamond and platinum bar pin; liberal reward. Return to 2,042 5th Av.

LOST.—Silver cigarette case, gold lined, initialed "B. M." either in main dining room of Hotel Astor or the Knickerbocker. Return to Mrs. B. Murdock, 414 West 121st St.; reward.

LOST.—Package containing leather traveling clock, on 5th Av. bus, between 10th and 28th Sts., about 9:30 Thursday morning; liberal reward. Phone Scarsdale 410.

LOST.—Large, brindle Belgian male pup, one lop ear, collar, license and leather leash. Please phone Lenox 3223, or return to 73 East 86th St., and receive reward.

LOST.—If lady who took Cross fox muff by mistake on Friday, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., will return to Churchill's, she will receive her own and no questions asked.

LOST.—Knitted bag, containing white metal spectacles and small amount money, Saturday in Longacre Theatre at matinee; reward. Dr. Begg, 151 East 17th St.

LOST.—Between Cedarhurst and Far Rockaway, a black patent-leather pocketbook, containing small amount change and railroad ticket. Z 269 Times Annex.

LOST.—Downtown subway, Saturday evening, purse with brooch. Kindly phone Hoboken 2034 or communicate 926 Willow Av., Hoboken. Keepsake of dead relative.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon or evening, Jan. 20, diamond bar pin about three inches long; $50 reward if returned to Cashier, Belmont Hotel, 42d St.

LOST.—In Shanley's, Friday noon, (18th,) ring with two diamonds, sapphire centre; valuable heirloom; reward. Phone Garden City 1331.

LOST.—A pair of gold lorgnettes, lost on Park Av., 50th St., or Madison Av.; suitable reward if returned to Mrs. B. M. Whitlock, 515 Park Av.

LOST.—Gold and platinum bracelet, four sapphires, three diamonds. Return to 100 West 80th St.; liberal reward; no questions.

LOST.—A wallet containing valuable papers and passport, black with initials H. G. Please return name; reward. F 151 Times.

LOST.—$500 reward for return of jewelry lost on Broadway, 148th, 161st. Lohr, 3,665 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold locket, 5th Av. or Riverside bus, between 101st and 149th; liberal reward. Miller, 567 West 149th. Apt. 42.

LOST—Enameled vanity case, with chain, in Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening; reward. Address Box F 10 Times.

LOST.—Jan. 22, between 118th (Giddings store) St., or subway, or 5th Av., round pearl pin; reward. F 165 Times.

LOST.—Scarf pin, ruby, with diamonds around, between 110th and 19th St. Liberal reward. Rennie, 8 West 108th.

LOST—Black silk handbag containing sum of money, keys, silver rosary. Return 400 Park Av.; reward.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, initials R. M. B., between 140th St., Bronx, Hoboken. F 157 Times.

LOST.—Oblong cameo broach pin; family heirloom; suitable reward. Diamond, 21 West 34th.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, initials "K. H.;" reward. Callahan, 31 West 65th.

ATTENTION!

To those who took a keepsake box from my apartment at 876 Park Av., a liberal reward will be given without questions asked for the return of box intact, or for the return of personal papers and an old-fashioned pocket. Sidney Drew.

LOST.—$100 reward for return of dark Russian sable neckpiece with two brilliants set in eyes; lost Saturday night between Automobile Club, 57th St. and 210 Riverside Drive. Return to 381 Fourth Av., Room 819.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday evening, Hotel Knickerbocker, Justine Johnstone Club, taxi, large skunk stole. Return Mahan, 20 West 10th.

REWARD.—Monday, West End Av., beaver sash; return to office Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 71st St.

REWARD.—Wrist watch, initials "G. M. B.," Sunday morning. Barker, care Thorley, 502 5th Av.

REWARD.—Gold cross and crown pin, 231st St., 9th St. Selbel, 3,061 Bailey Av.

$500 REWARD

for pearl necklace lost Friday evening, Jan. 11, between Metropolitan Opera House and 64th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—A watch fob, gold coin pendant. W. A. Docker, care New York Telephone Co., 104 Broad St.

FOUND.—Tuesday, wallet in subway. Owner write to J 252 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac." Return to Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. No questions asked.

LIFE

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By Our Wonderful Income Contract

$50.00 to $1,000 GUARANTEED You Monthly

Supervised by Governments of 41 States. Nearly two million dollars written this office in November and December.

Write, phone or call

F. A. WALLIS, Manager.

Tel. 1650 Rector 111 Broadway

INCOME

SAY DETAINED BARON VISITED ARMY CAMPS

Federal Aids Declare von Hasperg Was Interested in American Cantonments.

MAX BREITUNG ARRESTED

Held in Chicago on Charge of Conspiracy to Destroy Allied Ships—Rintelen Trial Begins.

It was officially announced yesterday that Baron Gustav von Hasperg, a son-in-law of the late Commodore McVickar, one of the founders of the New York Yacht Club, who is held on Ellis Island pending an investigation of his activities since the United States declared war on Germany, was arrested because he appeared to be entirely too much interested in American military cantonments, internment camps, and other places of a military or a quasi-military nature, where information is to be had of value to the country's enemies. Furthermore, it was admitted that a number of women friends of the Baron, who visited Camp Upton and other military reservations with him, are also being investigated by Federal officials.

It was said that Hasperg has been seen about various camps and cantonments and on a number of occasions he was accompanied by women, and that the evidence indicates that the women as well as the Baron appeared to be much interested in the military education of the troops in the camps. Enlisted men with whom the Baron or his friends talked were asked many questions, answers to which would in many instances have been of value to the imperial military authorities in Berlin or Vienna. Some of the questions had to do with the progress of training, while others were of a nature which, had the soldiers been able to answer them, might have indicated the approximate time when the troops at a particular cantonment might be expected to begin their movement overseas.

Up to the present time there is no official authority for saying that the Government is holding Baron von Hasperg as a possible German spy, and it was stated that at present he is not "interned," but simply "detained" while the investigation of his life in this country, since America went to war, is under way. When that investigation is concluded his exact status will be determined and not before. Baron von Hasperg was arrested last Thursday in his apartments at 22 East Sixty-second Street.

Max Breitung, a nephew of Edward N. Breitung of this city, who is under indictment, charged with having conspired with Captain Robert Fay, Engelbert Bronkhorst, Dr. Walter Kienzle, and other Germans to destroy allied ships by placing fire bombs in vital parts of those vessels was arrested in Chicago yesterday and probably will be brought to New York within a few days. When Congress declared war on Germany Breitung was at liberty on $25,000 bail, but it was not until yesterday that agents of the Department of Justice located him. For months the agents have been looking for Breitung and have followed a trail which has passed through nearly every important city east of the Rocky Mountains.

On many occasions the agents would arrive in a city to find out that Breitung had just left a few hours before. They were just too late in Baltimore, Buffalo, Washington, Minneapolis, Detroit, and several other cities. It was reported that when he arrived in Chicago a few days ago Breitung communicated with a woman and that it was due to information given to the agents by her that his arrest was due.

Franz Rintelen, the most notorious, next to Bernstorff, Boy-ed, von Papen, and Albert, of any of the German plotters who have operated in the United States, since the outbreak of the war, and who prior to coming to this country in the Spring of 1915, was one of the intimate friends of the German Crown Prince, and a financial adviser to the German Admiralty, went on trial in the Federal Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with being concerned in a plot to blow up the British transatlantic freighter, Kirk Oswald. Thirteen other Germans, among them Charles von Kleist, and several members of the crew of a German liner, went on trial with him as co-defendants. Judge Harland B. Howe of Vermont is hearing the case.

George Gordon Battle appeared for Rintelen and entered an objection to the trial going on, his argument being that, as Rintelen is an enemy of the United States as well as an officer of the German Navy, it could not be expected that he would get an impartial trial at a time when his country and the United States are at war. Judge Howe denied the motion.

The first witness called by the Government was Detective Henry L. Barth of the Police Headquarters bomb squad. It was Barth who posed as an agent of Captain Boy-Ed and wormed himself into the confidence of several of the conspirators, one of whom, Charles von Kleist, confessed to him the details of the plots to destroy allied shipping. Von Kleist told Barth that Wolf von Igel, known as von Papen's "man Friday," had figured prominently in the plot, and had stated that five ships had been destroyed through the placing of fire bombs in the cargo holds. Von Kleist complained, according to Barth, that he had not received his share of the conspiracy money.

Barth told of a visit to von Kleist's home, when he was accompanied by Detectives Busby and Barnett of the bomb squad. Barth said that numerous lead containers and other metal pieces used in the manufacture of bombs had been found in the von Kleist cellar. These articles were placed in evidence by the Government. Another of the accused men, Boniface, Barth said, had told him that the wireless apparatus on the steamer Friedrich der Grosse had been used to keep track of the allied shipping operating out of New York. Boniface, he said, named one Ebling as a man who placed some of the bombs on the ships. Barth also testified to other conversations with the alleged plotters. The trial will be continued today.

George Dekan, a wood carver of 614 East Fifth Street, was arrested yesterday and brought before United States Commissioner Hitchcock charged with destroying the draft questionnaire that had been sent to him. Dekan was born in Hungary in 1887 and naturalized here in 1913. He is said to have three brothers in Austria—presumably in the Austrian Army, as all are of military age. The questionnaire sent to Dekan was not returned, and members of local Board 103 said they had heard that he had burned it. Asked by Commissioner Hitchcock what had become of the paper, the prisoner admitted he had destroyed it. He was held in $1,000 bail.

PERSHING DEFENDS MORALS OF HIS ARMY

Cables That no Similar Body of Men Has Led as Clean Lives as Our Men in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—General Pershing, as Commander of the American expeditionary force in France, has sent to the War Department a cablegram in which he denies the charges made by some temperance leaders and others that the American military forces abroad are not living clean lives and are indulging too much in strong drink.

General Pershing asserts that no similar body leads as clean lives as do our men in France, and that "American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and the nation," and may well look forward "to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed new lustre on American manhood."

The message from General Pershing was made public today when Secretary Baker gave out a letter he had written to Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas, who had written to the Secretary, asking about the reports reflecting on our troops. Secretary Baker's letter reads:

My dear Governor Capper:

You may recall writing to me several days ago concerning persistent reports as to the immoderate sale of liquor among our forces in France. My impression was that these rumors were not well founded in fact; but I felt it my duty to convey their contents to General Pershing, and to ask him to communicate with me as to the facts. You will be glad to know that I have just received the following words from the commander of the American expeditionary forces:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends, and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their task.

"Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comment, especially by our allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new lustre on American manhood."

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

FIND "STOLEN" MAILBAGS.

Pouches Carrying Between $500,000 and $1,000,000 Only Mislaid.

Eight sacks of mail, supposed to have been stolen from a mail truck on a ferryboat while being brought from the Jersey Central terminal at Communipaw to the Post Office at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street on Jan. 7, were found in the Post Office building last night.

The driver of the mail truck was arrested on Saturday and held in $25,000 bail on the charge of being implicated in the theft of the mail sacks.

The missing bags were found under a pile of empty mail bags. The sacks were said to contain between $500,000 and $1,000,000 in cash and securities, including $125,000 in two-dollar notes.

MAY CUT AVIATORS' PAY.

War Department Studying Figures Showing Small Ratio of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Discontinuance for the duration of the war of the extra pay allowances for men in the aviation service is under consideration at the War Department. The extra pay was provided on the theory that aviation was the most hazardous branch of the service, but casualty figures of the allied armies show that, while flying in peace time is relatively the most dangerous, in war it is safer than the infantry and other arms.

Harvard Rejects Daylight Saving.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—By a referendum vote of 689 to 393, Harvard University students today rejected a daylight saving plan, which was proposed in the interest of fuel conservation. Under the proposed "earlier to bed and earlier to rise" plan the time schedule of the university would have been advanced one hour. President Lowell favored the scheme, but said he would not urge the Faculty to adopt it unless the students cast a favorable vote.

ASKED TO SUSPEND PACIFIST TEACHER

Board of Superintendents Accuses Quakeress of Holding Anti-War Views.

REJECTED LOYALTY PLEDGE

Work Commended by Superiors—War Immunity of Her Sect May Complicate Situation.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended to Acting City Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller, that, pending the making of charges relating to pacifism against her, he suspend Miss Mary S. McDowell, a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers,) who is a teacher of Latin in the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn.

Superintendent Straubenmuller was expected to take action on the case yesterday, but when questioned, said he had not done so and refused to give any information concerning the case, even withholding the name of the teacher.

Miss McDowell, however, said that she had spoken with Dr. Straubenmuller during the day and that he had told her he was sending her a letter which would reach her today. Asked as to whether Dr. Straubenmuller had told her that he had suspended her, Miss McDowell said: "Not in so many words." Whether she would report for duty or not, she said, depended on the contents of the letter. She refused last night to make a statement concerning the matter, but admitted that she was the Quaker teacher questioned by the Board of Superintendents as to her views on the war and war work.

"Have you been suspended by the Board of Education?" Miss McDowell was asked.

"By the Board of Superintendents," she replied, and declined further comment.

Dr. Straubenmuller said on Monday that Miss McDowell had refused to sign, unqualifiedly, the loyalty pledge circulated in the public schools. When she appeared before the Board of Superintendents, Dr. Straubenmuller said, she declared that as she did not believe in war she could not conscientiously work for the Red Cross or the sale of Liberty bonds.

Miss McDowell lives with her mother at 20 Crooke Avenue, Brooklyn, and has been a teacher in the public schools since Jan. 20, 1905. "She is an excellent teacher," said Horace M. Snyder, Principal of the Manual Training School, last night.

"She is a very estimable woman whose views happen to be in serious conflict with those prevailing today," said Superintendent Straubenmuller. Though Miss McDowell is held in high regard by her official superiors, some officials feel that a teacher with pacifist views cannot give satisfactory service at present because of the many war-time activities engaging the attention of the children.

Dr. Straubenmuller said that the views of Miss McDowell became known when fellow-teachers reported her stand on the war to the Board of Education. She was called before the Board of Superintendents, to whom she frankly admitted her attitude. The Superintendents decided on drastic action and placed all the evidence in the case in the hands of Dr. Straubenmuller, who may report to the Board of Education concerning the case at its meeting this afternoon.

The case of Miss McDowell has put the Board of Education in a dilemma, it was pointed out yesterday. She is a Quaker, and her sect has been recognized by the Government as immune from compulsory war service. If charges against her result in dismissal, the Government attitude regarding Quakers will, it is believed, furnish a strong basis for reversal of the decision by the courts.

COPPER PRICE CONTINUED.

President Extends 23 1-2-Cent Rate, with Certain Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—On recommendation of the War Industries Board President Wilson today extended until June 1 the price of 23½ cents a pound for copper fixed Sept. 27.

The maximum price was ordered continued on the following conditions: That wages be not reduced, that the producers sell to the Allies and the public copper at the price paid by the Government, that necessary measures be taken under the direction of the War Industries Board to prevent copper from falling into the hands of speculators who would increase the price to the public, and that the producers exert every effort to keep up the production to the maximum of the past so long as the war lasts.

There's a big purpose back of PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Pebeco is made to help you keep your teeth.

Not only by keeping them clean and white, but by counteracting "Acid-Mouth"—one of the commonest causes of tooth decay.

"Acid-Mouth" is not a rare condition. Ninety-five people out of a hundred are said to have it.

You may have "Acid-Mouth" now and not know it. At this minute it may be attacking your teeth.

Don't wait until it's too late to use Pebeco. Get a tube today.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

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Lehn & Fink New York Inc

Do You Like Real Furnishings Specials?

Most men do. Especially now, when everything from milk to motors is going up and up. It gratifies their business sense to buy low in a rising market. Last week, for instance, our Furnishings Specials were so eagerly taken up that we are offering four more. Every item listed is a decided bargain.

Blanket Bath Robes

That were formerly $5 to $15 have been reduced as follows:

$3.65, $5.35, $7.65, $8.35, $9.65.

Fancy Waistcoats

Our entire stock at the following reductions:

$3.50, $4.00 } now $2.95

$5.00, $5.50 } now $3.95

$6.00, $6.50 } now $4.95

Wallach Shirts

Fancy turn-over cuff shirts that were $2.50 to $4, including many beautiful patterns in madras and fibre silk,—

now $1.95.

Knitted Reefers

Imported and domestic reefers for day and evening wear, in pure and fibre silk, that were $2.50 to $16.50, now

$1.95, $2.95, $4.95, $7.95, $9.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th } Open
5d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

THE MONTEREY, Lakewood, N. J.—Charming winter house; running water in rooms, private baths, superior table. T. J. Kearns.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; moderate rates.

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World Renowned for Treatment of RHEUMATISM
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AIKEN, S. C.

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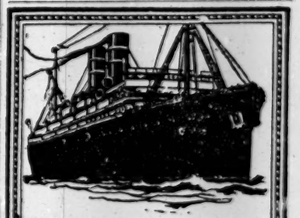

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